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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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Erie, April 6, 1852.

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Dealers in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. No 1 Brown's New Hotel.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

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Resident Dentist: Office and dwelling on the South side of the Public Square, 1st door East of the Erie Bank Building. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST—Office on the south side of the Diamond five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted. Erie June 10 1852. 6

SPEECHES OF
Gen. LEWIS CASS and Hon. JNO. L. DAWSON,
At Tammany Hall, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1852.

SPEECH OF GEN. CASS.

Gen. Cass was introduced by the President. He spoke as follows:

It is good for us to be here—it is good to come up to this hall to commune with each other upon the prospects of the Democratic party, *for this is one of the high places of Democracy*, hallowed by many a patriotic recollection, and tribute of affection to our country. I am happy to meet you this evening, to congratulate you on the triumphs of the principles of the Democratic party—principles written in the hearts of a majority of the American people, who believe them to be essential to free institutions and to the *preservation of this mighty Union.*

I congratulate you, my friends, on the condition and prospects of the party. There is no mistaking the signs of the times. Both parties have worthy, able and patriotic nominees. But, my friends, I desire to repeat here what I have said elsewhere; that if, in this vast assembly, there is one man who came here expecting me to abuse the Whig candidate, he is sure to go away disappointed. My friends, we have honorable contests enough with the Whig party, without resorting to abuse. If three score years and ten, which I have almost attained, brings with it many evils, it brings with it, also, a right to give my opinion, and I will give it. And that is, that no democrat should, during the whole of this campaign resort to this unworthy mode of warfare.

My friends, we are all brethren of the same great family, and the whigs are interested in the prosperity of the country as you are. We are both on board the same *ship, and must sink or swim together.* (Cheers.) The whigs have their own articles of political faith, and so have we. They believe they are right, and we believe they are wrong. But allow me to say, my friends, that there is a terrible propensity to political abuse in the warm campaigns of this country; and a spectator of the old world, on looking around at the contending parties, and *reading the party journals*, would actually think that no man is fit to be a candidate for the Presidency—unless he is the greatest rascal to be found in the country.

I knew Gen. Scott, and I know that he is an honorable man, that he has fought in the battles of his country, and I have not one word to say against him. But he "ain't" my choice. (Great cheering and laughter.) Franklin Pierce is my choice. (Renewed cheers.)—And if God allows me to live a few months longer, I shall see him President. (Great applause.) I know him well, fellow-citizens. He is a highly honorable and patriotic man, and is a true democrat, in heart, word and action. And I tell you now that he will enter the Presidential chair on the fourth of March next: and I tell you, also, that when he quits it he will quit it to your entire satisfaction, and he will have conducted the affairs of this country honorably to himself, honorably to the country, and acceptable to the democracy.

Fellow citizens: it is warm work here. (Here the General took off his coat, amid much laughter.) I am devoted, heart, body and mind, to the great cause of democracy, and I am so exceedingly warm in the contest that you see I am obliged to strip to it. Now I want to say one thing to the reporters in the gallery: Do not mention this to the whigs, or publish it in the whig papers, or, if you do, *you will ruin me.*

Why are you here to night, my friends? Why?—Why, I tell you, my friends, that it is consoling to you, and encouraging to the best wishes of human nature, at home and abroad, to see the American people so deeply interested in the fundamental principles of the constitution, in the course of the administration, and in the conduct of their public officers. It is an encouraging fact, to which the world affords no parallel. The spectacle presented at this moment in this country, the world never saw before, and never will see again should this Union be destroyed.

This is one of the greatest nations—one of the mightiest nations—on the face of the globe; extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the region of perpetual summer almost to the region of perpetual frost and snow. Throughout the whole extent of this vast country, the people are in a state of political excitement. Every man who meets his neighbor inquires as to the state of politics, and the prospect of the coming campaign. Yes, my friends, this is the absorbing topic in cities, towns, villages and hamlets; aye, and on the verge of civilization, the hardy pioneer, who commences his stern contest with nature, which it will require years to carry him through triumphantly, stops in the midst of his labor to question the solitary traveller, and ask him what are the prospects of the Presidential campaign. And what is all this for, my friends? What is all this for? Are we engaged in external war or internal revolution? Or is the Angel of the Lord passing by us, carrying with him pestilence or famine, or any of the other inflictions with which God, in his wrath, punishes offending nations?—No, my fellow-citizens, *not one of all these!* Nothing like it! Never was the country more prosperous. The wind of heaven, the sun of heaven, the rain of heaven, perform their beneficial functions, and the harvests never produced more abundantly. But I repeat—what is all this commotion for? My fellow-citizens, it is one of those periodical changes occurring when power is devolved on the people, and when the people, by the exercise of their immediate power of election, nominate a chief magistrate for the country, and through him determine the course of the administration on such principles as they will.

Therefore, my friends, it is that you are so earnest—so anxious—so much engaged in the contest now pending between such principles as you condemn. What a sublime spectacle! I repeat, my friends, that there is nothing like it in the world. Give me such an instance in Europe, if you can. In France a President may be elected—but how is it to be done? Why, the citizen says yes or no to a particular man, and that is all the power he has leave to exercise. Here there is nothing except the power of Almighty God to control you in the exercise of your functions. There is another thing, my friends, no less striking or less honorable to the national character in the excitement which has risen and increased, and will increase till November. Not one human life will be lost in the contest—not one violent act of opposition to the law; and the moment the verdict is pronounced at the ballot-box, every man will submit quietly to the declared will of the majority, and all will turn round and prepare for another contest.

And allow me to tell you that this submission to the will of the majority is the very *corner-stone of our free institutions*—it is the very anchor which keeps the ship of state to her moorings; and if she is broken from them, she is lost, and lost forever. Well, my friends, what are these principles for which we are in contest, and how are they maintained? Here are two great parties into which the people of this country are divided—they are called whigs and democrats. What is the reason of this division? What are the differences of politics between the two parties? I wish to address the young men especially, and give them "a reason for the faith that is in them," and explain to them, as briefly as I can, the fundamental principals of our policy as differing from the whigs. I am not going to enter into the peculiar errors of the whig party—and God knows there is enough of them.

I will leave that to younger and more active men around me—to prefer bills of indictment, and to prosecute them to conviction before the American people.—I content myself with a very few remarks of general import. I repeat the question, my friends: For what is all this display? What is all this for? What is the object of the whig party, as contrary to that of the Democratic party? To ascertain that, we must go back a little. We must revert to the time when our fathers separated from England. After the revolution the state of society was much tossed about, and good men were alarmed, and great men doubted the perpetuity of free institutions; doubted the capacity of men *for self-government*; and two parties were formed. One party was hopeful; believed in human progress; believed in the capacity of man for self-government.

The other was afraid of progress; desired indefensible immobility, and did not believe in the capacity of man for self-government. I do not mean to make these remarks universal, my friends, but these were the great fundamental principles between the two parties. Now what is the fact? Allow me to say to you, in illustration and proof of these remarks, that in the convention which framed the constitution, there was a proposition submitted that the President should be elected for life, or during good behavior—that the senate should also be elected for life—that the President should have the right of veto over all laws, and should have the appointment of Governors of States—and that he, in his turn, was to be elected by the Governors of the States. All these propositions were maintained by men, and by high and able men too; and if they had been accomplished, this great republic would now be as powerful a monarchy as any the world has ever seen, and would have degenerated into an hereditary monarchy.

A considerable time during the period of the first session, was occupied in settling the titles of high officers of the government. Aye, and it was advocated that they *should pass a resolution declaring that the President* of the United States should be called "His Highness." The senate "Right Honorable," and the representatives "Honorable"—a gradation of rank as nice as any herald's college in Europe could make. They wanted a magnificent government. It was one of the dogmas of the day. A national debt was said to be a national blessing; but God save us *from such blessing as that!* My friends, I sometimes think that a great many of our countrymen still doubt about the capacity of man to govern himself; and the last few years have given sufficient indications of their prevalent opinion on this subject. I am going to speak to you freely, as one Democrat to his brother Democrats.

I mean to give no offence, but to tell you freely, openly, plainly, the experience of an active and stirring life of fifty years, and what are the political doctrines of the two American parties. I say freely and in truth, but I will try to say it also in moderation. In illustration of the remark that whigs doubted in the capacity of man for self-government, I may remind you that it was only five or six years ago since the great emblem of the whig party was a raccoon. (Great laughter.) My fellow-citizens, this was unworthy of the American name and your cause, and of our claims on the admiration of the world; but I tell you that the whigs *did not raise their* candidate to the Presidency on the tail of a raccoon, and General Jackson was not carried there in a huge toy called a soup bowl.

The soup bowl is to be raised as a sort of cabalistic watchword or Shibboleth, so that *every man* who pronounces the word would be received into the fold, and *all else rejected.* And the great soup bowl is to be followed in procession by the [illegible] which follows the standard of the crescent in his wars against the infidels. I reject that standard, my friends; but I will not spit upon it, because we understand from high authority that that process of expectoration is to be applied to the whig platform, and to it let it be. Now, my friends, allow me to say that we are a little guilty, too. Allow an old man to tell you that all guilt is not confined to the whig party. I do not wish to hear one gun or drum during the whole of the campaign. If we cannot support our liberties without this kind of miserable trash, let them be given to some people more worthy of them.

Let us go to the ballot-box without all that miserable mimicry which ought to produce no effect on any reasonable man—and I hope and trust it shall be so hereafter. (Here the orator felt obliged to divest himself of his cravat.) Now, my fellow-citizens, sixty-four years have passed away since the establishment of our constitution, and with that time we have extended our limits from the Atlantic to the Pacific and increased from three millions to twenty-four millions, and we have assumed a station among the nations of the earth where we have nothing to fear but our own crimes and the judgement of God. We have a high and proud mission. The light of our glory is shining out across the dark and troubled ocean, inviting the oppressed nations of the earth to the fair haven of liberty.

During this time the tendencies of almost all the whig party were to increase the power and influence of the general government, and the tendencies of the Democratic party were to restrain and abase them. Their policy was to increase the power of the federal party, while ours was to decrease and restrain. They began the sedition and the alien laws, to increase the power of the government. The bank law was another of their means for the same object. It was one of the most dangerous engines ever settled in a free country, and God knows what it would have led to if such a man as Gen. Jackson had not been placed at the head of the general government.

I do not know any other man in our country who could have resisted and put down that monster iniquity; and God grant that, if this country shall ever experience such another curse, we may have such another man. (Here General Cass was forced to strip off his waistcoat.) He hoped they would not fight with this act of an old fogy like him. The orator then reviewed the question of protection, branding it rather as a system of destruction, and a mode of enriching monopolists, at the expense of agricultural and other interests. He then came to the question of the national domains, on which he said—I want to give the landless and the poor that which they want.

That is my doctrine, my friends. I have voted for it, and I mean hereafter to speak and vote for it again. I should like the glorious light of a community, stretching along our vast inland frontier, each family keeping its own land, and every one with elements of prosperity within their reach. Men are better than land, or rather land is good for nothing without the labor of men; and I do not believe that there is one thing more important than the preparation of a just and patriotic system to give to every man a tract of land where he can live with his family comfortably. You talk of adding to the wealth of the nations, and you talk of elevating human nature in the scale of being; but what would more conduce to these than such a measure. And you talk of the glory of the nation; but what is more glorious for us, or more useful to the republican institutions of the world, than such a distribution of the public domain of this country.

I would require a man to settle on the land for a few years, cultivate it and show a desire to improve it, but would not give it to him as a mere object of speculation; and after a few years I am for giving it to him freely, and let him hold or sell it just as it pleases his caprice or inclination. There is another difference between the whig and Democratic parties. I am utterly opposed to all the isms of the day. I am opposed to communism and socialism, and mormonism; to polygamy and concubinage, and to all the humbugs that are rising up among us. Let me tell you, they originate either in impaired intellects or gross infidelity. They are opposed to the Gospel of Christ, which is good to live by, but is still better to die by. Hold onto it, my friends, as the most precious gift of God to man, and when you pass through the narrow and dark valley of the shadow of death, it will be a glorious and bright light shining around you in that last hour of grief and trouble, and leading you onwards to Him who promised that "he who believes in His Son shall have eternal life through Him."

Now, my friends, hold on to that religion; distrust all these new dogmas; distrust all these new doctrines—What does an American citizen want of communism and socialism? It is an instinct of nature to live with our families, and train up our children virtuously, and teach them that they may yet aspire to be Governors or Presidents. I have been very near the Presidential chair myself, and have experienced the same disappointment that a great many others did. But there is not one of you who has a son but that son is just so likely to reach the Presidential chair as I was at his age. Is there a ship face of the earth such a glorious country? We do not want to live in families together. It was said of old "the is a wise child that knows his own father," but I tell you, my friends, if this socialism were fostered she would be a wiser woman yet who would know the father of her own child.

The speaker then referred to the internal improvements, and said that the whig policy in adopting their side of the question was to gain political power or profit, by the immense contracts. As to the external policy—he continued—what are the distinctive measures of the two parties? In the first place, free intercourse with foreign nations has been the controlling principle of the Democratic party—to do no wrong, and to suffer none. When England made her aggression on the rights and liberties of this country, the Democratic party went to war, and the federal party opposed them, declaring that it would have the effect of dissolving this Union. And I say to you now, my friends, that you cannot point to a single case in which the whig party came fearlessly to the work, and resisted the efforts made by one nation to destroy the liberties of another. Not one. Aye, and worse than all, we have been told by high whig authorities, that the oppressed of other nations are welcome to hospitable graves in this country—that they may live here and die here.

I come to the great question of acquisition of territory. We have acquired Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and a part of Mexico. We have quintupled the extent of our dominion. Is there a man in this assembly who does not know that from beginning to end, jeremiad on jeremiad was pronounced as if the downfall of the government was certain! The cry was, "Woe, woe to Jerusalem;" but thank God Jerusalem is yet a fair city on the hill, shining out a blessed example to all the other nations of the world. (Great applause.) There is another difference between us, and that is "intervention." Look to the whig papers, and they will tell you that "intervention" is interfering in the concerns of other nations. If the Emperor of Austria, or the Emperor of Russia, or the sable Emperor of Hayti, undertake to violate the great principles of public law, and to carry into effect their objects, we have the same right to declare that they shall not do so. Are we to stand still and see the law of nations violated by the strong arm of despotism? (Cries of "No, no.") I am glad to hear that response of "no" from true hearted Americans. You must not stand still and see the feeble oppressed and the strong triumphant. I am advocating going to war—going to war now—but the time will come, and soon, when a hostile drum will be potential throughout the world. (Enthusiastic cheers.) I trust the time will soon come when not a hostile drum shall roll, and not a hostile cannon be fired, throughout the world, if we say "Your cause is not a good and just one." And a glorious consummation that will be for the establishment of true democratic principles. If any struggling nation, bowed down by despotism, shall rise against its oppressors, as we did,—and then a neighboring power shall interfere and say,—"We are afraid to see established a republican government, as your example may injure my subjects," shall that power be permitted to do so? I have been told by eminent whig authorities, but I pronounce it to be a great humbug, that a declaration on our part against such a violation of public law is interfering in the affairs of other nations, in the sense which Gen. Washington meant.

I should like to know in the name of common sense, if we adhere to the principles of public law, and if the Emperor of Russia says, "I have a right to interfere in the internal affairs of nations," and we declare that no one has a right to do so, if that is entering into "entangling alliances?" And yet that bombast has been proceeded with much pertinacity. One more topic, and I shall close—"Sympathy with foreign nations."—We feel a sympathy with struggling oppression. So did Gen. Washington. He said that "Wherever an oppressed nation unfolds the banner of freedom, there my heart is with them."

That was the true doctrine of that day, and is the true doctrine of this. Yes, my friends, wherever men are bound down, wherever the image of God is defaced,—wherever man is striving to pass out of darkness and into the light of truth and freedom, there the hearts of American democrats are with them, and say, "God speed you—*do* as we have done in the establishment of free institutions, and then do as we are doing by maintaining liberty and law."

My friends, I have already spoken of our prospects.—We have a united party; and let me say to you, let us not look back at the past dimensions, but let us look forward to our future duties; let us not stop to inquire whether a man came at the eleventh hour or at the first hour. Let us efface all the memorials of the past; let us "burn our fleet," and then we will have neither the will nor the power to escape, but all go into battle together and gain the victory. Fellow-citizens, this is the advice of an old democratic fogy." His heart is filled with gratitude for what he has got, and not with regret at what he did not get. (Applause.) And he means to show his thankfulness by supporting the nominees of the party as zealously, as faithfully, and as honestly, as any other democrat, be he who and where he may. (Cheers.) Throughout the whole extent of this vast republic, from its eastern coast where the morning sun first rises on the broad Atlantic, to where it goes down in the great ocean of the west, and its last beam is reflected from the standard of your country, which waves gloriously in the breeze on the coast of the Pacific, the battle of Democracy will be waged triumphantly. I have lived a long and strange life in the great party of equal rights, equal hopes, and equal rewards; and, God willing, I shall die in it.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN L. DAWSON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In answering to your call, fellow-citizens, it is perhaps well to remark, that it is the duty of every democrat, not entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, to freely contribute his aid in giving a direction to public sentiment. In a western man—residing at the western base of the Alleghenies, and at the head of the great valley of the Mississippi, where its waters first break from the mountains—it seems almost like presumption, here, in Tammany Hall, where the council-fires of liberty and democracy are always burning brightly, to make the effort. It requires something *more* than modesty to add anything to what has been so well and so eloquently said by the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me. The one ripe in years and acquirements, and distinguished for his statesmanship, enjoys a fame limited only by the confines of civilization. His services to his country and his party will brighten the pages of his country's history. The other, the young senator from Illinois, the architect of his own fortune, and who, by the force of energy and intellect, has attained high distinction in the Senate,—whilst his name already, in the morning of his life, is familiar to his countrymen from the Aroostook to the Pacific. It is true, as he has said, that the democracy of New York, as well as of Pennsylvania, have something to atone in the history of the past, whilst much is expected from each in the future. We are rejoiced that the great democratic party of New York stand out once more in bold relief to the view, united and thoroughly organized for the coming contest. *It* seems incredible that any portion of the democratic party of New York ever flinched in a contest for principle; whilst the union of the party now will go far to wipe out the memory of the fact.—New York, one of the old thirteen in the cause of the revolution, and proud of her revolutionary battle-fields—in, by position, association, and all the glorious recollections of the past, *democratic in all her tendencies.* In times past, she has done much to secure the ascendency of democratic policy. It was the vote of New York, in 1800, cast in the House of Representatives of the United States that elected Mr. Jefferson, and thus gave permanent recognition to the doctrines of the great apostle of American liberty. In that trying and eventful contest, the defeat of Aaron Burr, by the vote of New York, was the death-blow to the federal party. From that day until the present, the democratic pry, with but three exceptions—the election of Mr. Adams by the House of Representatives, in 1824, and the election of military chieftains in 1840 and '48—has been successful in every contest for the Presidency; while its principles have made permanent progress, and like the rays of light, illume every mountain and every valley, not only elevating the masses of this country, but inspiring with hope and promise the down-trodden millions of Europe. In union there is strength, and in strength there is victory. Let us profit, then, by the admonition, and especially, by the lessons taught by experience. In the coming contest, Pennsylvania will do her duty; she will be true to herself, and I cannot doubt that she will cast her vote for Pierce and King, for the party inspirited. In 1848, although defeated in Pennsylvania by a slight defection upon the borders of *New York*, and by the portable *troops* that were thrown into the city and county of Philadelphia, the great democratic party of the Keystone state *moved* in solid phalanx to the charge. In that memorable contest, we cast the regular nominees of the democratic party a greater vote than we gave for Polk and Dallas in 1844. In Pennsylvania we acknowledge no leaders beyond the pale of the party, and it is our pride and our boast that *we will* contend alone for the *principles* of our faith. In 1848, we contended nobly for the triumph of those principles, and in their defence fell, at the last moment, disabled in the engagement, yet by no means conquered. The defeat was temporary; for principles are immutable. It was Mr. Clay who said that "truth is inevitable and public justice certain." The result of the election in 1848 was an illustration of this truth; for the principles of the democratic party *did* survive like a battlement upon the ocean, defying the tempest, and the lash of its angry waves. The triumph of the opposition was not only an empty triumph, but it was one fraught with evil. After the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, a policy had to be agreed upon in the organization of the newly acquired territories. So diversified was public expectation, that an accommodation was sought in the recommendation of the policy of *non-action.*

The popular mind recoiled at a suggestion so weak, so presented the spectacle of a nation rife with civil feuds and bordering upon dissolution. When the administration saw the difficulties with which they were surrounded, and heard the storm which they had raised raging in the capitol, they were compelled to retrade their steps, and as sooner was Gen. Taylor in his grave, than President Fillmore, with Webster upon one arm and Crittenden upon the other, followed by the remainder of the cabinet abandoned the policy of non-action as abortive and impracticable, adopted upon the republican platform, and leaned for support and protection upon the doctrines of Lewis Cass. The doctrines of the Nicholson letter, the doctrine of non-intervention, were recognized as the true part of statesmanship, and were adopted as the basis of the compromise—a compromise that restored quiet to a distracted people, and has been received as the olive of peace. These events, gentlemen, are now matters of history, and in their review the democratic party relies with confidence upon the enlightened judgment of public opinion. In 1848, the cry of military glory supplied the place of an avowed policy, and, with our own dissensions, proved the passport to power. The sequel I have described, and hold it up as a warning for the future. In 1824 Mr. Clay, then in the full vigor of intellect and matured statesmanship, uttered a fearful warning against the danger of converting military chieftains into civil rulers. The party of which he was the great leader and champion, from Maine to Georgia, joined in the denunciation. They averred that history was philosophy taught by example, and appealed with confidence to its instructive pages for the lessons they contain.

Yet Mr Clay himself lived to witness these admonitions so eloquently and fearfully uttered by him, and so fully endorsed and re-echoed by his party and himself immolated and sacrificed, by the nomination of a mere military chieftain, then in command of the army and fresh from the fields of a foreign conquest—a nomination which Mr. Webster declared was "not fit to be made." After Mr. Clay had grown gray, "weary and worn," in the service of the party into which he had breathed life, and hope, and vigor, and become, as it were, ennobled, the last political intelligence that filled his ear was the announcement of the nomination, by the whig convention, of a military chieftain, the very head of the American army. Not because Gen. Scott had high qualifications, or had the slightest experience in the schools of civil policy, but simply because he had stamped the rank of a Major-General, and worn with credit upon the field of battle the uniform of his country as. There is scarcely an instance upon record when great military captains have failed, when within the scope of their power, to subvert the civil authority, and, at the sacrifice of liberty, to plant themselves upon its ruin.—Julius Cæsar was one of the greatest generals of ancient times, and cherished a kinder regard for the welfare of the people than any captain of his age. He had done much for Rome, extended her boundaries, rendered illustrious the Roman arms, and added renown to the Roman name. Yet his conquests changed the ambition of the patriot, till finally it knew no restraint, acknowledged no superior. The Rubicon formed no barrier to the advance of his columns; for they crossed its waters, and passed the gates of the seven-hilled city; Cæsar himself demanding of Metellus the keys of the Roman treasury—and thus, by a union of the sword and purse, he struck down the liberties of his country. Look at the history of *modern Europe*, and its pages are filled with a record of revolutions for liberty misdirected, and finally defeated by the treachery of military leaders, who, made arrogant by conquest, seldom failed to convert the sword of the patriot into the sceptre of the despot. Look at Poland, for near a century bleeding under military despotism, the result of her military spirit and the treachery of her military leaders. Look at Hungary, fired with the spirit of liberty, and struggling almost with superhuman energy for its possession: yet one of her greatest captains brought her back to the yoke of Austria, from which Kossuth had freed her. Look at France, struggling for freedom since the revolution of 1789, dotting Europe with her battle-fields, and, at this very moment, shamefully betrayed and sacrificed to the military despotism, not of an imperial Cæsar, but to his more shadow—the faint echo of his departed glory. Such is the peculiar debauchery wrought in the public mind of a nation once addicted to hero worship, that it loses the power of using its own judgment, and, with it, the power of self-government. The history of the whig party is a history of hero-worship, as well as *of inconsistencies.* In 1848, *in their desire for the power* and patronage of the government, in addition to the cry of military glory, they sought to prejudice the public mind against the exercise of the veto power, one of the most conservative and valuable provisions in the federal constitution: There is no department of the government where a limitation is more required than upon legislation. That limitation is to be found in the careful, judicious and prompt exercise of the veto power, and upon this point the whig party have now surrendered. General Scott, in this letter of acceptance, avows that he will exercise it. In 1848, the whigs cried aloud for a protective tariff, yet in 1852, when they were forced, for the first time, to make a declaration of their creed, they gave protection the go-by as the obsolete policy of a by-gone day. The patriots of the revolution, in their brightest as well as darkest hours, when contending with the power of England upon the sea and upon the land, relied for success upon the justice of their cause. May not the Democratic party rely upon the justice of *their* cause with equal confidence, and with an equal assurance of success? To the principles and policy of the Democratic party we can trace the foundation of this government, as well as its progress and power—a progress in all the elements of industry, enterprise, improvement, commerce and navigation, unequaled in the history of nations. It was a democrat who drew the Declaration of Independence. It was a democrat who draughted the federal constitution, an acknowledged model of republican form of government, so compact and perfect in its structure, so nicely and perfectly balanced in all parts, forming a union of States, and acting upon them like the great central attractive power of the sun upon the planetary system, securing a steady motion and ample protection to each and all of them in their proper spheres. It was a democrat who advocated and urged the policy of the purchase of Louisiana, by which new States and territories have been added to the confederacy—and the free navigation of the Mississippi. It was a democrat who advocated the policy and secured the purchase of the Floridas; thus making perfect our boundaries and military defences in the South. It was a democratic policy that secured the annexation of Texas, that resisted the aggressions of the Mexican government, and in defence of our national honor and national rights, pushed the conquest until our western boundaries were extended to the shores of the Pacific. It was the democratic party which delivered the country from the influence, danger and power and corruption of a National Bank—which established the Independent Treasury, by which the revenue government has since been promptly collected, safely deposited, and promptly paid over—which checked and finally arrested the system of internal improvements by the general government—a system which, unequal in its operation, and pregnant with State jealousies and discordant interests, would have exhausted the National Treasury, and laid broad and deep the foundation of national bankruptcy. It has been the policy of the democratic party to extend our commerce, to encourage emigration, and to make the land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed. The unprecedented prosperity of avenues now crowded with barges from every State of this Union, and from every quarter of the civilized globe, with unlimited evidence of wealth and prosperity, with her castles and spires reaching high into the heavens, with a thousand ships floating on the beautiful rivers that wash her boundaries, and a thousand sails crowding her magnificent harbor, the busy theatre of life and action, and inviting to its commercial and peaceful waters the ships of every nation and the productions of every clime—is traceable, in a great measure, to the genius, enterprise and intrepidity of a distinguished democrat. It was De Witt Clinton who effected a connection of the waters of the Hudson with those of Lake Erie, by which the trade of great inland seas, as well as of the vast regions of the Northwest, was secured to the city of New York. De Witt Clinton was a democrat, true to himself, true to the obligations of his party and his country, and whilst the great canal, which bears his name will forever stand a living monument of his genius, patriotism and enterprise, it will pour into the city of New York a trade which, in connection with her foreign commerce, will cause her to advance in wealth and population, and in the extension of her limits, until she will have equalled, if not surpassed, the city of London.—How, then, can any patriot hesitate to give to the democratic party and its nominees his cordial support? It is the party of freedom and of progress. Its principles find their origin in the best principles of the human heart.

The election of Franklin Pierce will secure the ascendency of these principles, their recognition as the great and true basis of legislative action. Franklin Pierce stands forth as their acknowledged champion and expounent. Franklin Pierce was nominated by the Democratic national convention with singular unanimity, and his nomination has been received everywhere with satisfaction. Duty requires that we should give to it a cordial and undivided support. Franklin Pierce is the descendant of true revolutionary stock, a man of high and commanding talents, but of modest pretensions and little aspirations; yet the keen discernment and partiality of his fellow-citizens have elevated him to high and distinguished positions. He could voluntarily withdraw from the Senate to the quiet home of his native hills; yet, in the hour of national difficulty, he could quit the quiet and comforts of that home, to march into a distant land, to share its battles and faithfully perform his part in the changeful drama of a soldier's life. His career and history is a fruitful commentary of the influence of freedom and free institutions upon the native powers and energies of the mind, whilst his election to the highest office in the gift of a free people

Political and General News.

Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President.

The Raleigh North Carolina *Standard* adduces the following "proof from the record," shewing that Mr. Graham, the whig candidate for Vice President, while a member of the legislature of North Carolina, voted (virtually) against the enfranchisement of the free white men of that State in respect to the choice of Governor. This exhibits Mr. Graham in a worse light than if he were shown merely to have favored a property qualification or religious test, as many of his whig associates have done—because *he* stands before the country as the enemy of popular suffrage, without qualification or exception. Read what the Standard proves upon him in the subjoined article:

PROOF FROM THE RECORD.—Under the old Constitution of North Carolina, the Governor was elected anually by the legislature; but in 1835 the constitution was amended, and, among other things, it was provided that this important right should be thereforth exercised by the people. In 1835 a bill passed the legislature providing for a convention to make alterations in the constitution: and William A. Graham, the Scott candidate for Vice President, was a member of that legislature. While this bill was pending before the house, it was moved to strike out of said bill "that clause in the 13th section providing for the election of Governor of the State by the free white men thereof," and the question thereon was decided in the negative, yeas 35, nays 91—William A. Graham *voting to strike out*. For proof of this, see Journal of the House of Commons, session of 1834, page 220.

The truth is, Mr. Graham has always been regarded as a conservative federalist. His ideas of government have been drawn from the teachings of the Hamilton school; and hence he has always considered it sound policy to limit the people in their exercise of power on the one hand, and to render them *prosperous* on the other by banks, high tariffs, &c.—The federalists, it is well known, regarded it as a primary duty to *take care of the people*—that is to watch, overlook and restrain them, lest they might destroy themselves by indulging in too much liberty: in other words, federalism means *power in the hands of the few, and submission and obedience on the part of the many*. Hence, also, the opposition of the whig leaders of this State to free suffrage—to the right of equality at the ballot box.

Mr. Graham is now a candidate before the free white men of the United States for the office of Vice President—he wants their votes, and probably hopes to be elected; and yet, in 1834, he voted to deny to a portion of these very men the right to vote for Governor. "Power" was in the hands of "the few" in our State Legislature and Mr. Graham was for keeping it there.

☞ A SCOUNDREL.—Every day's experience proves that the world is rife with rascality. We have a case in point, illustrating, forcibly and sadly, the extent to which deception is sometimes carried at the expense of the tenderest and holiest of human ties. A man named Wellington R. Cochran came to this county some time in April last, and was employed by the Contractors, Messrs. Becker & Rust, to oversee the building of the Walnut Creek Railroad Bridge—professing to have been a native and resident of Tioga County. Possessing a fine person plausible address and agreeable conversational powers, he made a favorable impression in the circles in which he moved and inspired confidence both in his business tact and integrity of character and motives. About the first of July last, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Frances M. Purdy, formerly of this city, but then residing with her mother (now Mrs. Steele,) near the Bridge: and so well performed his part that he succeeded in gaining her affections, and they were married a few weeks subsequent. The union was apparently a fitting one, and they lived together harmoniously and happily for the space of perhaps a fortnight, when developments were made indicating that so far from being what he professed to be, a man of honor and honesty, he was a black-hearted scoundrel, without the slightest claim to the attributes of a gentleman. A family from Tioga County travelling West, happened to stop at the public house of John J. Swan in Fairview township, and hearing something concerning Cochran, ance, and at once denounced him as a base villain, charging that he had abandoned a wife and two children in Tioga County. Upon being told this he boldly denied it, so as to quiet any fears his wife might otherwise have indulged; but, watching his opportunity, he suddenly left, with all his effects and $35 borrowed money, for parts unknown. The victim of his arts is, of course, in the deepest distress. A pure minded, unsuspecting lady, her confidence has been basely outraged and her affections cruelly abused. While she has our sincere sympathies, we trust the heartless villain who has so grossly deceived her may be speedily arrested and brought to condign punishment. To this end, our contemporaries are requested to notice the affair and attending circumstances.—*Gazette*.

☞ LET US HAVE THE TRUTH.—Many of our whig editors are representing their party as vastly more friendly to Harbor Improvement than the democrats; and some of them even charge Mr. Giddings with misrepresentation, when writing to us that in the House the two parties were about equal in the number of votes in favor of that measure. The Tribune and other papers say that 58 whigs voted for the bill in the House. Now this is a misrepresentation. To make out this number the Tribune must count Florence, of Va., as a whig, although he discards that party and avows his attention to vote for Pierce.

Again he claims Newton, Mann and J. W. Howe, all of whom refuse to vote for Scott, but support Hale. Now such deceptions will only render those who put them forth less worthy of public confidence. The truth is the whigs cannot boast of having given a larger vote in either House for the Harbor bill than was cast by the Democrats, if those who vote are classed according to their party sympathies, and if any whig paper will publish the names of the 58 whigs, we will show the names of those who ought not to be classed as such.

So in the Senate, there were precisely 11 whigs and 11 democrats who voted for the bill, and three free soilers, and we ask our whig friends the propriety of attempting to claim this as a whig measure. The statement that only two southern whigs, Brooke of Miss., and Dawson of Georgia, voted against the bill, is so glaring a misrepresentation that many intelligent readers would distrust it. Pray gentlemen inform us whether you call Grier, of Missouri, and Mallory, of Florida, democrats? They were both elected in opposition to democratic candidates and by whig votes. Have they changed since election? But all that we say is "*there is no party issue on Harbor Improvements*." Men of both parties vote for and against them.—*Cleve. True Dem.*

SEA MONSTER.—The sloop Escort of Edgartown, Capt. Cleveland, arrived here this morning, with a specimen of the fish genius, which we consider to be a great curiosity. The fish is of the whale species, and is generally known by whalemen as a right whale "Killer." It was caught on Monday afternoon, off the south side of the Vineyard, by a sword fishing party. Its length is 15 feet, its thickness 4 feet, and its weight about three thousand pounds. The creature has a set of teeth, which for regularity and whiteness would excite the envy of our city belles, and cause a dentist to fall into raptures. In fact, that is a "fish as is fish," and there is no fish story about it.—*N. Bedford Standard*.

A HALF DOZEN CANDIDATES.—The Southern Rights Convention have nominated Gov. Troupe of Georgia, for the Presidency. We thus have six candidates in the field, and we give them alphabetically—Goodall, Abolition; Hale, Free Soil; PIERCE, Democrat; SCOTT, Whig; Troupe, Southern Rights; and Webster, American and National. As the hump-backed Richard, said "methinks there be six Richmonds in the field" and five have been slain already.

OLE BULL'S NORWAY SETTLEMENT.—The land purchased by Ole Bull, in Pennsylvania, to form a settlement for his countrymen, lies in Potter county, and embraces 120,000 acres. He made the purchase from John F. Cowan, Esq., of Williamsport, Pa., and already some twenty hardy sons of Norway have proceeded to their new home in that county.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ The San Francisco Whig of August 14th, contains a notice of the death, on the day previous, of the Hon. E. W. McGaughey, late member of Congress from Indiana. He arrived at San Francis, co on the 4th ult., laboring under the Panama fever, with which he was attacked during the passage.

Rivers and Harbors—Democrats and Whigs.

The Whigs claim exclusive friendship for Harbor and River appropriations; and for that they claim everything and do nothing. Their policy is one of the elaborate professions, boundless promises and pledges; their practice is another matter altogether.

There is no better or fairer test of the value of an article, than to give it candid examination; there is *no surer way of understanding the motives* of a man than to examine the events of his life. What he *has done* and not what he has *said*, should determine the amount of credit due him. True, he may have reformed from evil to good conduct; he may have forsaken his idols and now worship at the altar of truth, and such things will ever pass to his credit. This rule of interpreting actions we deem to be a good one—so good and so just that no sane man will doubt the propriety of its application to the parties of the country.

The following statement has been carefully compiled, and will show the amounts appropriated for Harbors, Rivers, Buoys, Light Houses, &c., from the commencement of the government under each successive administration. Let it be carefully scanned, and it will fully prove how unworthy are the exclusive pretensions of friendship to Harbors and Rivers put forth by the Whig party:

APPROPRIATIONS MADE DURING THE VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS, FOR HARBORS, RIVERS, LIGHT HOUSES, BUOYS, &c.,	
During Washington's administration of 8 years, over	$35,000 00
(During this administration, various acts were passed by Congress for erecting light houses, buoys, and piers, at the public expense, without making specific appropriations.)	
John Adams' Administration of 4 years	33,150 00
(During this administration one act was passed for several works of like character, without making specific appropriations.)	
Thomas Jefferson's administration of 8 years	191,270 87
James Madison's administration of 8 years	202,267 37
(During the first years of his administration, the late war with Great Britain stopped, it is presumed, much of the liberality of Congress towards harbors, lights &c. The last four years made ample amends.)	
James Monroe's administration of 8 years	541,482 00
(During this administration, appropriations first began to become permanently necessary on the lakes, in consequence of the growth of their commerce.)	
John Quincy Adams' administration of 4 years	907,192 83
Andrew Jackson's administration of 8 years	5,800,488 96
(Various acts of a general character were passed during this administration, appropriating money for certain rivers and harbors, besides grants of rights to certain States to levy tolls for certain improvements in or along their borders.)	
Martin Van Buren's administration of 4 years	1,799,052 79
John Tyler's administration of 4 years	765,000
(Lands in some instances were appropriated, during this administration for the improvement of harbors and rivers.)	
James K. Polk's administration of 4 years	1,561,102 23
(Lands were appropriated during this administration for the improvement of rivers and harbors.)	
General Taylor's administration—none.	
Millard Fillmore's administration, thus far	877,425 00
Whole amount appropriated	12.622.441 18
Of the above appropriations, the whole amount appropriated by the democratic party, under democratic administrations, is	10.139.682 35
Do do of whig do	2.482.767 83
Difference in favor of democratic	7,656 905 48

From the above statement, it would be fair to add the amount appropriated under Mr. Tyler's administration, to the democratic column, for the whigs repudiated him and his administration before he had yet signed any bill for Harbors and Rivers.

Besides, the bills he signed for those objects were mostly passed by a democratic Congress, during his last two years.

Now, can the whig party contend, from the above statement, that it is the only party friendly to Rivers and Harbors.

Figures show the democracy has, when in power, appropriated $5.482,767 83 for Harbor and River Improvements, while the Whigs, including Mr. Tyler's administration, and running back into the very heart of Federalism, have appropriated $1,139,673 35! It is said that democrats have held power longer than the whigs; but the democracy has not been without power at any time, and if they have been the enemies of Harbor Improvements, *how have the whigs succeeded in getting any appropriations?* Is it said, too, that but little has been contributed to Lake commerce—it is surely right to answer that Lake commerce and Lake necessities have grown up to consequence within the last twenty years. It is, indeed, idle—it is worse than idle—it is wicked and sinful for the whigs to claim special friendship for Harbor Improvements.

Life of Gen. Franklin Pierce.

Supposed to have been written by W. E. Robinson Esq., or J. H. Walker, Esq.

4004	B. C.	Is born in Concord, N. H.
4002	"	Is expelled from Eden.
4001	"	Kills his brother Abel.
2683	"	Burns the Temple of Diana, and pockets the Fire Insurance.
2107	"	Orders Daniel to be devoured by lions.
67	A. D.	Persecutes the Christians.
74	"	Puts his Mother Agrippina to death.
75	"	Plays the fiddle while Brooklyn is burning.
80	"	Puts all the children in Judea to death.
1409	"	Builds the Bastile.
1458	"	Murders the two young Princes in the Tower.
1780	"	Plots with Andre, to betray the American cause.
1815	"	Endeavors to ruin the teeth of a poor child with Wild's candy.
1851	"	Bribes the London Times.
1852	"	Invents the Perrine Pavement.
1853	"	Is inaugurated as President.
1852	"	Swears allegiance to Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon, and governs the United States in their names.
1855	"	Makes himself Perpetual Dictator.
1857	"	Puts all the Whigs to a horrible death.

How Gen. Pierce increased in Popularity, and won the Esteem of the People.

Franklin Pierce was elected to the legislature at the age of 24.

They liked him so well that he served *four* years.

His conduct and abilities were so deserving, that in 1831, he was elected *Speaker of the House*.—The vote he received on this occasion was highly complimentary.

He received a majority of 109 out of 250 members.

He still grew in popularity, for in 1832, he was re-elected Speaker, receiving 205 out of 208 cast.

In 1832, the same year, he was elected to Congress by a majority of 8000.

In 1834, he was re elected to Congress by a majority of 9000, running far ahead of his ticket.

In 1836, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, receiving 160 votes out of 212 in the House, and 11 votes out of 12 cast in the Senate.

In 1850, he was chosen President of the Convention to amend the State Constitution, by a vote of 357 out of 364, one-third of whom were whigs.

We challenge our opponents to produce the record of another such life.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. HOPKINS, of Washington County.

Ingrafted Hickory Club.

The meeting of the Ingrafted Hickory Club on Tuesday evening was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting yet held in the city. Speeches were made by Messrs. Thornton and Graham, on the part of the adopted Citizens, and by Judge Thompson in elucidation of the Native American tendencies of the whig party.

BOOKS IN WATERFORD.—Our friends in Waterford will find a very nice and cheap assortment of Books with Mr. H. M. Swan, who has opened a depository there for a few weeks. If he finds the patronage sufficient he proposes to furnish that region with every thing in that line, and for that purpose will visit them at stated periods.—Give him a call.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—By a handbill issued from the Chronicle office, containing the proceedings of a whig meeting in M'Kean on Tuesday last, we learn that another candidate for Sheriff has been put upon the course by the whig party. The person nominated at this meeting is Mr. James H. Campbell, of Edenboro. Mr. C. we know to be a whig—we also know that, like his competitor, the regular nominee, he is every way qualified for the office. In this fight among the faithful, we intend to stand by and see fair play, and no gouging!

P. S. Since the above was written we have been handed an announcement from Mr. J. R. Ferguson, placing his name before the people as a candidate for Sheriff.—This is emphatically "another Richmond in the field," as Mr. F. is a true blue whig, having been twice nominated and elected constable in this city by that party.—In the language of the poet we can can truly say, "*Things is werbin!*"

☞ FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS.—The Free Soil congressional convention met at Edenboro, on the 23d, and very unanimously put in nomination, DAVID A. GOULD, Esq., of Erie county, for Congress: and CHARLES HAMMOND, Esq., of Crawford, for Senator. Both of these gentlemen we believe were original whigs.

☞ BENNETT & Co., NEW YORK.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Bennett & Co., in another column. They have on hand a very large assortment of Piano Fortes which they sell at very reasonable prices, varying from $100 to 1200, of every style of finish and make. Dealers and others will do well to cut this out for future reference.

Thorough Organization.

This is the secret of success—thorough organization, united effort, efficient cooperation, and intelligent understanding among all the friends of the cause. With this, the Democracy never were beaten—never will be, never can be! See to it, then, friends, and perfect it at once. Erie county in this contest has a voice, and that voice is potential in swelling the majority in the old Keystone!—Organization, then, before the October election is important—it is the key to success; and success in October is sure to be followed by success in November! Our opponents see all their efforts are now directed to the first contest. They recollect the disastrous result of our own defeat in October in '48, and they hope—and it is their last hope, to produce a similar result by a like cause. To make this hope a forlorn one, organization, as we have before remarked, is the most efficient means. Many of the townships, we are pleased to say, have already perfected their arrangements—have subdivided the territory, have appointed their committees, and will have every voter at the polls. To our friends in such townships as have not done this, we say now "go thou and do likewise." Delay not, for delays are dangerous! The less than three hundred majority that Johnston got in 1848, gave the State to Taylor in November. If you would avoid a like result, we say again *delay not*, but organize at once.

"They Smell Defeat afar off."

The whigs smell defeat afar off; there is no mistake about it, or else their actions belie their nostrils. In 1848 they were willing to take all the bets offered, but now they have become suddenly impressed with the immorality of betting. They have got upon the stool of repentance, and will soon become as famous advocates of moral reform as the somewhat celebrated McDowell's Journal was in the days of its publication. As moral reform and religion are inseperable, they have become very religious, too—great sticklers for Catholicism, enthusiastic defenders of Catholic rights, especially in New Hampshire. Well, we do not know that we are sorry for this, for if it be true that the vilest sinner may return, we are not sure that this new born zeal may not be an acceptable recompense for the burnt churches and outraged women and children with which their allies, the Natives, a party Gen. Scott, when he sat down with *two friends* in the Aster House, wrote an address to rally, disgraced the fair fame of Quaker Philadelphia. But bandage aside: that the whigs "smell defeat afar off," is the war-horse smells the battle, is evident from the spasmodic efforts of their leaders to rally them for the contest, and the almost insane fury they have manifested in their endeavors to drag in questions and issues not at all pertinent to the canvass. For the tariff, they now talk about the Catholic "test" in New Hampshire! For "poor ruined and cheated Pennsylvania," which used to be the burden of their song, we have now one tuned to array a particular religious sect on the side of "Fum and Feathers." For Harbor and River Improvements, we have now Robinson's *Improvement* on lying: and so on to the end of the disgusting chapter, from the most approved method of "spitting on the platform," down to the last "dodge" to falsify the Constitution of a State. When a party is so hard pressed as this—when its leaders rely, not upon sound reason or demonstrable facts, but upon picture books, and imitation "soap bowls," it can be truly said, we think, that they "smell defeat afar off;" and not so far either, but what it will overtake them about November!

☞ TAKING CARE OF HIS FRIENDS.—Fillmore is preparing to vacate—he is taking care of his friends!—Among the late appointments is that of Thomas M. Foote, Esq., for a long time Editor of the Buffalo *Commercial*, the President's Home organ.

☞ The Buffalo *Rough Notes* is down on the nominations of CLAPP, of the *Express*, for the Legislature. It thinks the nomination is "one not fit to be made." We should call that a *hote off hand*.

☞ Michael Brown, charged with having placed his wife on a fire and burning her, from the effects of which she died, at Carrolltown, Ky., last spring, has been tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years. He should have been hung.

☞ The whigs have found one officer who served under Gen. Scott in Mexico, who *goes him for President*. It is Lieut. G. W. May, and the *Rough Notes* says he "is doing good service for his old commander in New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States." So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we guess the *Notes* is the only paper that has the news.

☞ GRAHAM FOR OCTOBER.—Graham's Magazine for October is still the interesting publication it ever has been. It richly deserves its wide circulation. It can be had at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

That "Test" Once More.

We shall have but a few words to say upon this question this week, and those few shall be to the point; and then we will leave it. The *Gazette* has procured a copy of the Constitution of New Hampshire—where *from* it is not, perhaps, for us to say—in which the Catholic test *is fully recognised*. This document is in the shape of a pamphlet, something after the manner of a "yaller kivered" songster, and purports to have been issued "by authority," and printed by Butterfield & Hill, Concord, N. H. Of the authenticity of this document we will not say a word—but we will state what we rely upon to sustain our position, and then leave the reader to judge whether it is an electioneering document got up *for the occasion or not*. "*Niles' Register*" of 1813, contains all the constitutions of the States then in the Union, and among the rest, of course, is that of New Hampshire. *In it there is no Catholic test!* Niles' Register, as every intelligent reader is aware, is good authority—nay, its correctness upon all questions never was questioned; so true is this that it is now considered a correct history of the times in which it was printed. We have then a volume of Constitutions of the States, issued by Tower and Hogan, Phila., in 1830, and the constitution of New Hampshire as it agrees word for word with that in *Niles' Register*. We have a similar volume issued by J. R. Bigelow, N. Y., in 1847, which also agrees with *Niles' Register*. We have another issued by Hogan & Thompson, in 1847, and it agrees with the others enumerated. We have *two others, one issued in* 1840, and the other in '45, by different publishers, and they agree with those enumerated. We have again one issued by A. S. Barnes & Co, N. Y., the publishers of *Mansfield's life of Scott*, as late as the present year, and it agrees with all the others. In neither of them is there such a "test" as the Whigs assert exists! Now, we ask any intelligent man if it is not a little singular that all these should agree, and yet all of them be wrong, and this miserable pamphlet—which bears the ear mark of its paternity as plain as the noon day sun—should be right. Is such a thing possible! Is it within the bounds of reason that all these books are erroneous in this one particular, and all so singularly agree? What, *Niles' Register* erroneous? Why you might as well talk about the Bible being erroneous, as that document, to those unacquainted with it. But Niles' Register is not alone—its copy stands supported by six other publications; against the authenticity of which is brought a pamphlet—a "yaller kivered pamphlet," at that! Now, either Niles' Register is a *fraud*, and the publishers of all the books we have enumerated, are guilty of a *fraud*, or this pamphlet is a *fraud*! Which is it? In the case of the books there is no incentive to fraud—no object to commit a fraud—on the contrary there is every reason why they should be right! On the other hand, there is a reason to suspect a fraud! The very fact that the books enumerated do not agree with this "yaller kivered" concern, is evidence of a fraud! Besides are the managers of the Whig party too pure to be suspected of such a fraud?—Let the counterfeit life of Gen. Pierce they have got up and circulated answer! Let the documents they are circulating at the South, proving him an abolitionist, and those they are circulating at the North, proving him a "Northern dough-face," answer! Let Rubinsou's lying pamphlet answer! Let their "Coffin handbills," in days gone by, answer! Let their whole course of deception in this, as well as every other campaign, answer!

One more word, and we are done. In discussing this question the other night, Judge Thompson is reported by the whig press to have said that if the "test," as claimed by the whigs, could be found in the New Hampshire constitution, he would vote for Scott. Like most whig stories this is a perversion. Judge Thompson on that occasion was speaking right *our side*. We handed him a volume of the Constitutions of the States, and called his attention to portions of it. After reading them, he said "Now my whig friends, I'll tell you what I'll do—if you can find the religious test, in that constitution," or Book, throwing it upon the table, "I'll vote for Gen. Scott." Out of this the miserable Rhoorback against Judge Thompson is manufactured. We are

Scott on Naturalization.

When Gen. Scott, "fired with indignation," promulgated his odious doctrine of "twenty-one years probation, or total exclusion, he mind inclining to the latter," he had not, it appears, "methodized his views." In his letter accepting the whig nomination, however, he had not only "methodized" them, but had modified them somewhat, and in accordance with this fact, he proceeded to add another plank to the whig platform—to wit: the naturalization of foreigners after serving one year in the army and navy. This suggestion, he informs us, is the result of his "military experience." Perhaps the General is correct in ascribing this change *from* "twenty-one years or total prohibition" to "one year in the army or navy," to his "military experience," but we suggest whether it is not more in accordance with reason, to suppose it the result of his electioneering experience.—General Scott is a great man—his friends say a great statesman—yet we cannot help thinking the last notion his worst—in fact, the last a smart man ever would have thought of to gull the people. Look at it, adopted as well as native citizens. Foreigners, to be naturalized, must serve one year in the army or navy during war. About three hundred thousand emigrants come to the United States every year—one half males—What chance for 100,000 to serve in the army? Who wants our armies composed of men just from abroad and enlisting by a sort of compulsion? Who does not know that emigrants are generally peaceful men, and that they do not care to leave their families in the first year to join the army in preference to preparing their homes and fortunes in the new world? What sort of a way is this to make them intelligent and good citizens? Who wants a standing army, to pay the expenses of hundreds of thousands of soldiery, at the rate of $100 per years for each one? When Gen. Scott retreated from his rank hostility to foreigners by this new dodge, he did that which only showed up his pitiful weakness and fickleness, without abating a single jot of the odium in which he is held by adopted citizens generally.

☞ The *Rough Notes* man is determined to get up a tariff controversy with us, hence he runs at us with a batch of queries, respectively No. "1" and "2." Here is No. "1. What is the present condition of the iron interest of Penn'a, as compared with it, five or six years ago?"

We have no data at hand to compare the condition of our iron interest "six years ago" with it at present, but we assure our questioner on the honor of a gentleman, that it is our deliberate opinion, founded upon mature reflection, that it is in a much more prosperous condition than it was "ten years ago," when *William A. Graham, the whig candidate for Vice President, voted against the bill of* 1842.

Here is No.

"2. If, as we strongly suspect, it is in a worse state now than it was then, to what cause are we to ascribe this unfavorable change?"

This question, like most of the *Notes* issued by that paper, depends, for its redemption, upon an "if." "If" it is in a worse state than it was when Wm. A. Graham voted against the bill of '42, the "cause" is "ascribable," no doubt, to the cold water Mr. Fillmore's messages have thrown upon the doctrine of "protection for protection."

When the *Notes* has any more questions to ask, we hope it wont be bashful!

☞ The whigs of Erie had a fine Mass Meeting on the anniversary of Perry's Victory, 10th of September. The meeting was addressed by Hon Horace Greeley, on the subject of Protection, River and Harbor Improvements, and the prospects of the campaign. Mr. G., in his early career as a journeyman printer, worked a short period in the *Gazette* office in that city, to which he made allusion in his address.—*Fredonia Censor*.

How extraordinary! Hon. Horace Greeley, the man that "spits" on the platform, actually did, at "a fine Mass meeting" in Erie, "make allusion" to the fact that he—honest Horace—"worked a short period in the *Gazette* office in that city!" Again we say, how extraordinary!

☞ A GOOD ONE!—John Van Buren said in his speech at Newburgh, that Gen. Scott would be in a position next November to avoid a *fire in the rear*, which has been the night-mare of his life, because he would be so far behind that there would be nobody behind to fire at him!

What are the Prospects of the Campaign.

No Presidential campaign, since that which elevated Monroe to the Chief Magistracy, has, we venture to assert, elicited so little "noise and confusion," usual upon such occasions, as the present. Hence, leaving out of view the well known antecedents that hang round the whig party and its candidate, its result is somewhat obscure: but apply the light of facts to the question, and it at once becomes apparent, we think, that there is not the remotest chance for the election of Gen. Scott. What these facts are, upon which we rely for this conclusion, we could readily enumerate; but lest we might be accused of looking through the glass of party hopes—of being biased by the "wish being farther to the thought"—we prefer to call to the stand a *whig* witness to testify in the case. The N. York *Mirror*, to all intents and purposes, is a whig paper, its Editor is a whig office-holder; and in 1848 it was one of the most efficient, as well as the very first, Taylor papers in the Union. In a late article upon the "Position of Parties—the Balance of Power," it sums up the prospects of the whigs thus:

We have been at some pains to examine the figures, and see what the chances of the two great parties, whig and Democratic, in view of their present positions, are. We must confess that the hopes of a whig triumph in November are opposed by a stern array of facts. Except in this State, Vermont, Tennessee and Wisconsin, the whigs have not a Governor; nor a Legislature, save one in Kentucky, which off sets the Democratic Legislature of Wisconsin. In Congress the whig show is equally bad—nay, worse. In the Senate, against 93 whigs are 61 regular Democrats; 3 quasi Democrats, alias Free Soilers, and 2 vacancies. In the House, against 73 whigs, are 140 regular Democrats, and 5 Free Soilers.

Thus far, the account stands 4 whig Governors and Legislatures against 27 Democratic, leaving a Democratic balance of 23 States; joint whig vote in Congress 101 against 174 Democrats, 9 Free Soil, and 2 vacancies, leaving a Democratic balance, without Free Soilers, of 63—a pretty fair working majority.

We have found it impossible to give in tabular form a final item, to wit:—the large popular vote of the States which the whigs have to overcome. A portion of the States elect their Governors by Legislature, hence the popular vote of 1851 is divided between Gubernatorial, Congressional and other elections. We have, however, by going back to the Presidential election of 1848, in three or four States, got an average of the strength of the two parties according to the latest.

Leaving Georgia, South Carolina, Minnesota, and Utah out of the question—they are all Democratic—we find the whig strength to be not far from 1,250,000 votes, while the Democratic vote stands about 1,440,000—leaving a Democratic balance of 190,000 votes. We have not recorded the Abolition vote of New York—some 5,000 as cast for Chaplin; nor the Native vote of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, some 4,000, as cast at late elections. We find also that in 1848, had the democratic party been united as it now is, it would have carried even against Taylor—Ohio by some 10,000, New York by over 16,000, and Pennsylvania, counting the Native vote that will now be cast against Scott, by a small majority—thus securing the three great States depended on to elect Gen. Scott.

What reason then has the Whig party for exulting too loudly over its chances? Can it expect to carry a stronger vote than Gen. Taylor polled—and that vote, with the Democratic party united, will be of no avail.

To our mind the picture is by no means bright, and short of the utmost unity in the Whig ranks, now shaken by *independent movements in Georgia*, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, there is but the smallest chance of success. We trust, therefore, that Whigs who "put upon Whig platforms," &c., will see that quite another sort of work will have to be done to elect Gen Scott.

As an adenda to the above, you may say that, since the election of Gen. Taylor, or the latest trial of the national strength of the two parties, a large crop of Democrats have been naturalized and become of age—for it is a fact that youth inclines to radicalism and Democracy *rather than conservatism*. That is, we get up in the morning of life progressing, and lie down at night conservatives.—*N. Y. Mirror*.

☞ The *Rough Notes*, in one of its issues this week, asked us two questions, which, in another article, we have answered. Will it now allow us to propound one for its solution. Is the Mr. Graham on the whig ticket for Vice President, the Graham of "Graham's Magazine," or the gentleman of that name, who, in the Senate of the United States, voted against the tariff act of 1842?—If, as is alleged by a southern whig Editor, he is the veritable man who gets up "Graham's Magazine," we do not know but out of "state pride," we may be induced to go for him. But, if on the contrary, he's the cheap [illegible] voting against our dearly beloved "iron interests," in the person of the bill of '42, we must continue our opposition to his election.

☞ Hear what Colonel Haskell, of Tennessee, a whig, who himself served so honorably in the Mexican war, says of Gen. Pierce's conduct on the battle-field. He speaks as one brave soldier is bound to speak of another:

"I would (says he) consider myself *personally disgraced* did I stoop to the humiliating baseness of insinuating cowardice against Gen. Pierce, whom I know to be a brave man, chivalric in his conduct on the field of battle. Others may pursue that course which their feelings dictate; but as for myself, I would spurn the thought didit obtrude itself upon my mind."

How does this compare with the sneers of such miserable parrroons as Walker, Noble & Co.

☞ ALAS POOR WHIGERY.—The *Republic*, the organ of the whig party in Washington city, publishes a long communication from "AN OLD WHIG" which declares, among other things, that "the nomination of Gen. Scott, and the rejection of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, has 'destroyed the National Whig Party,' and affirms that in consequence of "this act of infidelity no man fit to counsel, to guide, to control, and to lead that party, will ever hereafter connect his fortunes with it." "An *Old Whig*" says this, and much more of the same sort, and the *Republic*, in spreading his views before the world, says: "We publish this communication because it comes from a whig, and a gentleman who can never be anything else; and, inasmuch as the writer is determined to publish the article somewhere, his argument may as well appear in the first instance in a whig Journal." Alas poor Whigery!

☞ The Erie *Observer* says: "*No soldier of distinction* support Scott." What do the thousands of brave volunteers, who risked their lives in Mexico, and who now rejoice to be under the banner of their old leader, think of that?—*Commercial*.

"Think of" it?—why, that if their "old leader's" party had had its way—composed of your Corwin's, your Johnston's, your Seward's and your Walker's—the Mexicans would have "welcomed them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." That is what they think of it, sir; more still, they think it does not sound well in such "moral traitors" as you—men who pronounced the war "God abhored," "unholy," and waged "for the propagation of slavery," to now turn "dough faces," and attempt to ride into power upon the fame acquired thereby!

☞ Greeley's recent mission to Ohio, from which he was returning when he addressed the meeting here on the 10th, does not appear to have added anything to his confidence in that state. He says the nomination of Hale will receive 20,000 votes, and at least 15,000 of them will be drawn from the Whigs. Hale's strength is no doubt entirely under estimated, as is also the Whig proportion of the vote; but take it at Greeley's own estimate and the State goes for Pierce by 10,000 plurality.

THE ASSAILANTS OF GEN. PIERCE.—The Washington *Union* says that the men who schiefly assail Gen. Pierce for his bearing in Mexico, are not those who served during the war, but the valiant Bobadils and puissant Falstaffs who remained at home. Mark them well, and in nine cases out of ten those who insinuate that Gen Pierce did not behave, as Gen Scott said, "gallantly" in Mexico, are the politicians who stand in the ranks of private life, to aid and comfort the common foe. The men who fought for the country in her late war, all, without exception, bear the warmest testimony to the distinguished position of Gen. Pierce as a soldier and a man.

☞ Miss Catherine Hayes has entered into an engagement with P. T. Barnum to give sixty Concerts in California, Mexico, Cuba, and British North America under his management. He gives Miss Hayes the round sum of $50,000 and half the profits derivable from the engagement. He bearing all the expenses. The party will sail for California in November.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Sanger, Camp & Co., contractors on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; One of the firm, Mr. Wm. Truesdall, will leave for the work on Monday, which affords laborers a first rate opportunity to reach the line of the road, where good wages and steady employment are guaranteed. Fare to Vincennes or St. Louis $6.

The Maine Election.

On account of the disorganization of parties in the State of Maine, occasioned by the agitation of the Liquor question, the friends of Gen. Scott expected to make something out of the recent election that would revive the drooping hopes of their party, but also, they have been doomed to disappointment, as will be seen by the following extracts from an independant exchange on the Maine election:

This election has swept over the State of Maine somewhat like a small tempest, upsetting everything in its course, producing a vast amount of confusion and rendering confusion itself worse confounded. It has baffled the, calculations of the politicians, and driven them to sea without a chart or compass. Let us see if we cannot gather something valuable from the wreck. In the first place we learn that the Whig party have been utterly demolished in the storm. There were four candidates for Governor, and the result is as follows:—

Crosby, (Whig)	16,908
Hubbard, (Dem. and Maine law)	25,342
Chandler, (Dem. and anti-Maine law)	14,513
Neal Dow, (author of the Maine law)	692

It will be thus seen that the Whigs have been cut up, root and branch in this election.

The two Democrats have between them nearly 40,000 votes, while the Whig vote amounts to nearly 17,000. These figures, of course settle the Presidential election vote in November, as the whole 40,000 Democratic votes will then be given to the Democratic candidate, there being no collateral issue or disturbing cause to effect the result. Even if Neal Dow's 692 votes should be given to the Whigs, it would not do them any good, for out of the 57,425 votes polled, the Democrats have 39,926, which will give them a large majority. This is the political aspect of the Maine election.

☞ Recollect Democrats, says the Baltimore *Argus*, those who fought the battles of Mexico, were *Democratic* Generals—Pierce, Pillow, Butler, Worth, Wool, Shields, Lane, Smith, Quitman, Riley, McReynolds, &c. They were the brave leaders who led the gallant troops to victory, through the leaden hail storms from the enemy's clouds of war. Hand to hand they fought and conquered, when Gen. Scott sat safely at a distance giving directions, which those other Generals counselled; and now he desires to appropriate all the honor and glory which they achieved.

☞ A friend—and a Catholic—desires us to enquire of the Erie *Observer* WHY James Campbell was defeated *by the democratic Party* for Supreme Judge last fall!—*Gazette*.

Your friend must be a very intelligent man, truly!—According to the best of our recollection, James Campbell was the Democratic candidate, and was defeated by the Whigs.

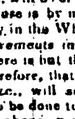
☞ "*I met more gallant man, or a more honorable man than Gen. Pierce, both in public and private, I never knew.*"—Gen. Scott to Col. Gorman.

New Advertisements.

To The Voters of Erie County.

I BEG leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the coming Election, subject to the will of the people at the Ballot box. J. R. FERGUSON

STRAY COW.



TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber in Greene township, in this county, a small red cow supposed to be about eight years old having some white on the face, white belly, and one white hind foot, and a short tail. No other marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Greene, Sept. 25—3t20 J. M. BELL.

REMOVAL.

DR. C. BRANDIES has removed his office to his residence on Eight Street, between French and Holland, where those requiring his services are respectfully invited to call.

Erie, Sept. 25. 3t*

Magazines for October.

GRAHAM and Godey's Magazines for October have been received, and are for sale at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary with the will annexed, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Spencer Shattuck, late of Millcreek tp., dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY SHATTUCK,

September 7. 6t20 Executor.

NEW BONNETS AND NEW GOODS.

MRS CURTIS having just returned from New York, is now prepared to furnish bonnets, new styles, together with every article in her line. Sept. 25.

New Goods at No. 3 Perry Block.

THE subscriber has received their Fall stock of Dry Goods, consisting of the most desirable styles of Ladies Dress Goods, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., with a full supply of Domest

The Cause in the County.

We have gratifying news from most of the townships. Our friends have gone into the canvass with spirit and zeal, and we are confident they will give a good account of themselves in October and November.

In Harborcreek, a Central Committee has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Wm. H. Davidson, Z. E. Peck and W. H. Worden. Sub. or district committees will be appointed, and a thorough effort made to get out a full vote.

In Waterford a Young Hickory Club has been formed, which meets every Thursday evening. This is the right way. Meetings create enthusiasm—consultation is essential to success—and united action is a sure indication of Victory.

Our Fairview friends are few in number, but they are mighty in faith. They have formed a Club, with Nathaniel Bishop, President; *P. P. Glazier*, Secretary.—G. H. Turner, Nathaniel Bishop and T. J. Fargo, compose a committee of vigilance, and the following school district committees were appointed, viz:

Manchester Dist.—H. N. Dickson, M. H. Fayson, Edward Crown.
Wills " Nathaniel Bishop, James Bishop, M. Boyer.
Swan " Lewis Bossick, George Weidle, Selomon Zuck.
Kaufman " Isaac Kauffman, Sam'l Baily, Marcus Olney.
Vance " John Nece, Geo. Weidler, John Shultz.
Sisson " J. L. Sisson, Samuel Israel.
Galusha " Zera Galusha, Alexander Rossel.
Chapman " John V. Chapman, Peter Hinton, Henry Vandine.
Webster " John Webster, Charles Goliard, Gonsler Zoheman.
Luther " Geo. Beckman, Wm. Beckman, Sam'l Rich, Geo. H. Turner, Nathaniel Bishop, Thos. J. Fargo were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for the Club.

Union Mills.—Club formed at Union Mills, Sept. 18, 1852. President, R. H. Brown, Secretary L. S. Hays. Central Committee of Townships, Dr. J. Humphrey, R. H. Brown, L. S. Hays. Committees of School districts.

No. 1 Otis Howard, Elijah Proctor, Alexander Smith.
" 2. Elijah Brittingham, J. S. Coe, Marcus Cowden.
" 3 V. Eaton, Robt. Emerson, J. S. Myres.
" 4 Alex Shepherd, Rich'd Shreve, Peter Drury.
" 5 A. Agnew, Warren Bennett, W. P. Gillott.
" 6 Joseph Emerson, James Mohen, H. Briggs.
" 7 James Carroll, Rob't Thompson, W. A. Gillott.
" 8 Jas. Bennett, H. Fullerton, W. Bennett.
" 9 E. Steenrod, H. Horve, W. Briggs.
" 10. M. H. Boyd, Geo. Sunley, William Ames.

Edenboro.—Club formed in Edenboro, Central committee of Townships, E. W. Gerrish, J. R. Taylor, Benj Shepherd; Common School districts:

No. 1, Benj Shepherd, Ezekiel Billings, Jos. Ghere.
" 2 John Ellis, David Ghere, Stephen Buckly.
" 3. Reuben Doe, Truman Mallory, Alvah Oaks.
" 4 Putnam Sisson, Edward Easton.
" 5 Charles Billings.
" 6. Wm. P. Lawrence, Orson Lawrence.
" 7 Geo. W Vorce, James Kelley.
" 8. Wm. Fellows.
" 9 Levi White, Davis Piser, P. M. Curtis.
" 10. J. W Goodwin, Julius Swift.
" 11 Eri Twichell, D. P. Edsel, Geo Sweet.
" 12. Sam'l Graham, Jas Shields, Rubt. Hays.
" 13 M. N Willy, Wm. Post, Sam'l Etheredge.
" 14 James Post, A. T. Davis, Simon Haman.
" 15 Charles Sweet, Michael Tobin.
" 16 Alfred Trow, Benj St. Johns, Sam'l Cummins.

Edinboro East Dist.—Sam'l Kneer, Isaac Van Tassel, J. J. Tanner.
" " West " Binney Machem, Alvah Robinson, Wm. P. Clough.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Borough of Waterburg, held on Saturday the 18th inst., for the purpose of appointing a committee of Vigilance, and making arrangements preparatory to the election of Pierce and King, the meeting was called to order by appointing J. R. Smith Esq., President, and *Dr. W. B. Williams*, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated, and a communication from the corresponding committee of Erie read by the Secretary.

On motion of J. R. Smith Esq., Dr's. H. H. Chaffee and W. B. Williams, were appointed a committee of Vigilance, and D. D. White Esq., J. H. Bennett, E Rouse, Nelson Stockwell, Azro Elliott, Dr. Williams and Amos Williams a committee of correspondence.

On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. J. W. Vail, Dr. W. B. Williams, Erastus Rouse, Joseph Guzuon, Azro Elliott and Dinel Bishop, after retiring for a few moments, the committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hold a mass meeting in the Borough of Waitsburg on the 5th of October next, to be opened by erecting a hickory pole, and unfurling the stars & flag, holding forth the names of "Pierce and King!" waving it triumphantly over the whig depot, and discussing from its standard Democratic measures, and men best calculated to subserve the interest of the nation.

Resolved, That the false and slanderous imputations cast upon the military and private character of Gen. Pierce, *by the federal party*, receives the disgust and indignation of every true *American* Citizen.

Resolved, That we will stand by the noble flag staff of Pierce and King, until we see it waved victoriously over the land of the free and the brave, and that we pledge ourselves never to give up the battle until we storm the *strong holds of federalism*.

Resolved, That as true Democrats, we are willing to follow in the footsteps of our victorious forefathers, and to carry out the same, true, glorious, and "*federal killing*" principles that they commenced.

Resolved, That the action of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, meets with the sanction and approbation of the Democracy of the Keystone State.

Resolved, That associated with the Democracy are the best principals of government, and that Gen Pierce is the man best calculated to carry out those principles.

Resolved, That the "unjust, unholy, and God abhored war in Mexico," (so called by the federal party,) "and its blood-thirsty leader Gen. Scott," upon whom the vengeance of heaven was called down (but in vain,) is too inconsistant with his present station, to require a passing remark.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Editor of the Erie *Observer*, to be printed, and that we adjourn to meet on next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock P. M. at the office of Dr. Williams.

J. R. SMITH, Pres't.
W. B Williams, Sec'y.

☞ Have our Democratic friends heard from Maine? Don't the returns look rather "streaked" for Pierce?—Put down Maine as *likely* to go for Scott & Graham.—*Gazette.*

So says the *Gazette*; but what says Greeley? After summing up the result, and extracting all the "aid and comfort" he can from it, he concludes by candidly admitting that "*Pierce has apparently the better chance for the vote of Maine.*" "Put down Maine as likely to go for Scott & Graham," says the *Gazette*—do no such thing says the *Tribune*. The Tribune is right—the State is sure for Pierce!

☞ The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, (whig) comments severally on the whig presses, and whig politicians, who are daily in the practice of retailing falsehood and slander upon General Pierce. The following is an extract from the article referred to. "We are led to these remarks by a request to copy one of the squibs at General Pierce's *fainting*, which so constantly appear in one of the penny Papers of our city: but we *should not only hold ourselves by so doing, but would bring upon the Courier & Enquirer, the odium of belonging to the same class of Presses as those referred to.*" The Erie *Gazette* will please copy, and then—*faint!*

☞ Gen. Scott is on a tower to Blue Lick Springs, Ky., for the purpose of selecting a sight for the Western Military Hospital. He was at Pittsburgh on Friday last. He is *received* at every point with much enthusiasm.—*Commercial.*

If this paragraph is correct as to destination, somebody ought certainly to put a guide-board on his head, or procure him a "Traveler's guide," for, if our geography is not at fault, Cleveland is not on the route from Pittsburgh to "Blue Lick Springs, Ky:" Yet, the old General was at Cleveland the other day and got up quite a show of "fuss and feathers"—not enough to carry Ohio, however! But seriously, this trip to the west of Gen. Scott and staff is really disgusting,—planned, as every one knows it is, for electioneering purposes.

For the Erie Observer.

Mr. Editor: I have *read in this week's Gazette* the resolutions of the Scott Club in Union. The first resolution is beyond my Comprehension. What Messrs. Bishop, Blackmare & Co., mean by "the Free trade and high taxation, which this Commonwealth have groaned under, with *unremitting impunity*," is a shot above my head. I wish for an explanation that will bring it down to the capacity of common people. UNION.

☞ We are as much in the dark as our correspondent; for the resolution, as published, is neither English nor respectable Chocktaw. Here it is, and if any one can unravel it, he shall be admitted into "all the learning and intelligence party" immediately:

Resolved, That as true whigs of Pennsylvania and friends of the Protective Policy, which we consider of the greatest importance to the interests of the State and of the United States, for defraying the expenses of the Government and avert from free trade and high taxation, which this Commonwealth have groaned under, with unremitting impunity, and ever will render the present or Locofoco administration, if we may judge the future by the past, and that we are in favor, as a state question, of a free Banking institution, if founded on a permanent basis, and that basis should make the private property of stockholders holding for the payment of their issue.

☞ The personal abuse indulged in by other persons suddenly elevated to the dignity of Democratic Orators, is not material to the appropriate objects of the campaign, and consequently undeserving the slightest notice. —*Gazette.*

The above is from an article noticing the Democratic meetings on Thursday and Tuesday nights, and is in perfect keeping with the well known characteristics of the *Gazette*. Every person who read that paper of last week, knows it commenced a personal attack upon one of the gentlemen who addressed his fellow adopted citizens the previous week. That attack was uncalled for, unjustified and unnecessary—nay, it was ungentlemanly.—We want to know if that was "material to the appropriate objects of the campaign?"—we want to know if that was a manifestation of the whig's new born love for our adopted citizens? Upon the solution of these questions will depend the justice or the injustice of the flaying one of the Democratic speakers performed upon the body of the Editor of the *Gazette*. But aside from this: it is not the *Gazette* the last paper in the world to complain of "personal abuse." It is the organ of Walker, that chief of blackguards, and is engaged weekly in puffing his efforts before the Scott club, when it is a notorious fact that every one of these efforts was abounded from beginning to end in the lowest, meanest and dirtiest, "personal abuse" of those who differ from him here and elsewhere. The *Gazette* will learn by and by, we hope that it is not dictator here, and that what it "metes out to others shall be measured out to it again."

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—That this medicine will cure liver complaint and dispepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases; it acts as specifically upon the liver as calomel; *calomel* prostrates the system—the bitters strengthen and never prostrates the patient, and will give renewed life and health to the delicate invalid, and restore the liver to its functions, and give digestion and appetite in those severe cases where in the ordinary medicines fail in producing any effect. 2m16.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., in Racine, Wis., Mr. John T. Davis and Miss Celestia Morton, formerly of this city.

DIED.

In Girard on the 18th inst., Peter, son of Henry Zimmerly, aged about 22 years.

On Wednesday the 22d inst., David Stockton, son of Lieut. D. W. McDougal, U. S. N., aged 11 months and 13 days.

By Express

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of rich Eardrops, Broaches, Cuff Pins, &c., just received at
Erie Sept. 15 1852—19 STOCKTON & FULLER'S.

The Fall Campaign.

THE Empires are now receiving their fall stock, direct from the factories, the largest we ever had, all pointed to the trade of the city and country, purchased at as low rates as any jobbers in New York buy goods. Gents of the city and country you that host of buying goods so low for cash, just bring on your New York bills of purchase and we will duplicate them at the same prices thus saving to the purchaser cost of freight and traveling expenses Erie Sept 15—19 CADWELL & BENNETT.

Fe thers! Feathers!!

200 LBS. Live Geese Feathers for sale by
Erie Sept. 15 1852—19 CLARK & METCALF.

STRAY.

STRAYED from the residence of the subscriber in Erie on the 13th inst., two bay mares—ten years old—middling size, one has two white hind feet, and off fore foot white and star in the forehead, the other has two white hind feet and star in the forehead Any person returning them to the subscriber on Peach between 4 and 5 streets in Erie, or giving information where they may be found will be reasonably rewarded.
Erie Sept 15 1852—11tf. JOHN SLACE.

New Goods! New Goods!!

NOW opening a large amount of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods *only a few days from the cars*, and not surpassed for style and designs as they are of the latest importation.
Erie Sept. 15 1852—9 JOHN B. COOK.

NOTICE.

HAVING two full blooded sort horned Durham Bulls, I will sell one of them at public sale on the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Fair ground in Erie *Terms made easy*.
Harborcreek Sept. 18th 1852—2t* IRA McERWIN.

Wan'ed, 2000 Irish and German Laborers.

SANGER, CAMP & Co., Contractors, having let seventy-five miles of the western part of the Illinois Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and having other seventy miles about ready to let, good contractors, *in advance, and from two to five thousand laborers* can now find ready and constant employment good wages and monthly cash payments, or good contracts on a fair line. The line extends from the city of Vincennes, on the Wabash River, entirely across the state of Illinois to St. Louis.—The country is well settled, healthy and delightfully beautiful, and presents fine opportunities for the purchase of good and cheap farms in as good an agricultural region as the world contains.

Information as to routes by which to reach the line from Erie, Pa., may be had from Wm. Truesdall, Wilson King, W. M. Gallagher or Wm. Kelley, partners at Erie—also as to any other particulars. A company of laborers from this county at Erie on Tuesday the 21st inst., can be accompanied to the line of work at reduced cost of travel, by one of the parties.

SANGER, CAMP & CO.
(Office of the Ohio & Mississippi R. R.)
St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1852.
Sept 18 1852. 3m19

INDEPENDENT LINE.

STEAMBOAT SUPERIOR will leave Erie for Fairport, Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo in connection with the Michigan Southern Railroad.

Leaves Erie for Toledo every Saturday at 6, A. M.
" " Buffalo " Wednesday at 6 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to S. Heasa & Co. Public Dock, or to JOHN KEENAN, general Steamboat Agent. Office at R. J. Rogers Hat Store, State st., Erie. Sept 4 1t 17

For the Fall Trade.

CLARK & METCALF are ready to exhibit *NEW GOODS* at their prevailing low prices, and to renew their pledge to the buying community to sell them goods cheaper than can be bought at any other Store in Erie. Pease notice that when we assert a thing we mean it. Ladies and Gents avail yourselves of the bargains as they present themselves. New goods coming every week through the remainder of the season. Our purchases are *MADE STRICTLY WITH CASH*, at as low rates as any New York Jobber can buy, Merchants from the country please note this fact, and when you buy goods at Erie call at
Aug. 21 1852— 13 No. 1 Reed House.

House and Lot for Sale.

THIS House and Lot is situated on the line of fifth and walnut street, formerly owned and occupied by Irvin Camps; it is a large and convenient House with a good Barn and a Superior Garden, and containing ch ice fruits. Persons wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Erie August 21 1852—3t15 P. P. CADY.

FOR sale cheap, a beautiful PIANO FORTE, which, as we have no good place to keep it, we will sell very cheap.
Erie, Aug 21 1852—15 STOCKTON & FULLER.

1852 FALL FASHIONS. 1852

RECEIVED at Warren's Hat and Furnishing store, the Fall Fashion of Hat for 1852, the most beautiful style ever issued. Any person wishing a Hat can never do better than purchase now at No. 8 Brown's Block, State st. Hats, Caps and Trunks repaired or made to order. Erie Aug 21—15 JOHN H. WARREN.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Mather's superior

Pine Book Tob. and News Ink,

in 20, 25 and 30 lb kegs, and in cans of 5lb each—Also; Red Green and Blue Ink. Those in want cannot find a better article.
Erie July 17, 1852. 19 DURLIN & SLOAN.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT the Buffalo Furniture Store, a splendid assortment of Sofas, Mahogany Chairs, Mattresses, &c., which I will sell 25 per cent cheaper than the cheapest.
N. B. All Furniture from this house is warranted.
Erie, Aug., 14. JOHN WELSH.

The War of Fiction.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, State-street, another supply of
Uncle Tom's Cabin: also,
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" As It Is; and
"Aunt Phillis' Cabin, by Mrs. Eastman.
Erie, Aug. 14.—14 DURLIN & SLOAN.

BRANDY, Gin, Rum, Port, Maderia and Sherry Wines of all grades and prices. Now just received 20 cases Claret Wine for sale low at J. G. & W. I. Mills.
June 5. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

Livery and Sale Stable.

THE subscribers having bought out the interest of H. G. Sessions in their establishment on Eight street between State and French, would give notice that they are now fully and amply supplied with horses, and different varieties of carriages, of the very best description. Their stock is almost entirely new, and consequently of the first rate character. Public patronage is respectfully invited.

Persons wishing to purchase horses will find a full supply for that purpose constantly on hand.

A. F. NORCROSS,
E. T. M'CANN
Erie, July 24, 1852.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE Empires have commenced receiving their Fall stock of Goods, and within a few days will have a very large stock at very low prices. Aug 21 '52-15 CADWELL & BENNETT.

Bounty Land Warrants!!

THE highest price paid for Land Warrants of every description at the Banking and Exchange office of
Erie, May 14th, 1852. M. SANFORD & CO.

WATER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other Preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

So the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dord. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,' which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. Jno. D. Cochrane, a distinguished Clergyman of the English Church,

writes to the proprietor, from Montreal, that "he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by Cherry Pectoral." His letter at full length, may be found in our circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.

Hillsdale, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849

Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near the end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his different trade, a blacksmith. There are other cures within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.

Very truly yours,
G. W. UNDERWOOD.

Hear the Patient.

"Dr J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep, at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M.
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.
Bangor, Penobscot Co., Maine, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what Your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem that they might be benefited by the information. I had long been very low with lung fever and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink into consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

Yours with respect
JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of Miss Dean is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. FAN DERVENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Erie by J. H. Burton & Co., in North East by H. R. Town & Co., in Girard by J. A. White and by Druggists everywhere. 1y26-3m16

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Empires are now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, of all kinds, surpassing in richness, beauty, quality and quantity, every importation ever landed in Erie. It would not interest the community to know how we buy our Goods, whether for Cash or Butter, or whether we pay for them or not, but when any one says they can do, or will sell at kinds of goods below any house in Erie, we say that it is not so—we will convict of the community daily that the Empires at Erie, Pa., is not clean out—and shall not be undersold by any establishment West of New York.
Sept 4 1852 17 CADWELL & BENNETT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

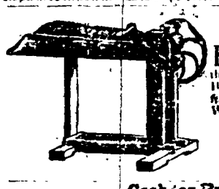
NOW opening, an extensive assortment of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Tambourines, Flutes, Fifes, &c., of every price and quality; also, Strings for Guitars, Violins and Violincellos, of the very best kinds, all very cheap at
Erie Sept 1-17. T. M. AUSTIN'S, opposite Brown's, State st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A large and powerful Telescope, *costing in England Twenty Pounds*, to be sold for one half its cost—warranted perfect in every respect, inquire of
Erie Sept 4-17. T. M. AUSTIN, opposite Brown's Station.

MORE FALL GOODS ARRIVING!!

Triumphant Majorities!!!

BEAR daily evidence to the fact that the *cheapest* goods in Erie are at Clark & Metcalf's who pay us in the right way to undersell, that is with CASH IN HAND. Some men in the trade may feel so troubled about our system of doing business in view of its influence upon theirs as to wish us very bad things—and induce them in vengeance to hurl many a little scurrilous missile with intended harm; and which will fall harmless at ourfeet—But continuers and friends our position is taken and while maintained, it has been done again and will be continued.—We *can, shall*, and *will* sell you goods lower than you can buy elsewhere in town. Erie Sept 4-17. Corner store Reed House.



HAY STRAW, and Corn Stock Cutter, an article that every person owning a Horse or Cow should have, for Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse of
CLARK & M'CARTER
May 21, 1852. 2

Cash for Butter.

WE will pay cash for any quantity of fresh Butter, delivered at our store, Hughes' Block.
Erie Sept 4 1852—17 LANDON & RIBLET.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY YET MADE!!

PHILLIPS' PATENT LIQUID GLUE!!!

FOR Carpenters, Brush Makers, Book Binders, Cabinet Makers, Housekeepers, Druggists, &c. This being a Patent Glue, in a Liquid state, always ready for use, requires no fire: it is free from smell, and will keep liquid in any climate: it also acts as Cement for Wood, Bone, China, Glass, Iron, Marble, Paper, or any substance: as a paste or gum it stands unequaled: its reputation, wherever it has been introduced, is of the first order: as a saving to Mechanics, is observable at first sight. We offer liberal inducements to Hardware men, Stationers, Druggists, &c. and guarantee it to cost less, by 20 per cent., than common ordinary Glue. We are making extensive arrangements for this Fall Trade, and country merchants will do well to attend to this immediately. We are establishing sole agents in all the principal towns throughout the United States. Sold in bottles of three sizes, and also by the gallon. Small samples sent to any part of the United States, *carriage free*.

Also, the British Furniture Polish, in bottles of three sizes.—Country Merchants, attend to the above. *Apply early.*
PHILLIPS & CO.,
Sept. 4 1852—3m17. No. 1 Cedar-st., near Pearl, New York.

Selling off at Cost!

W. ENGWILTON, being *desirous of closing his present* business, offers to sell out his large and splendid assortment of Goods at cost—consisting of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Piano- and other Musical Instruments, *Looking Glasses*, Lamps, Britannia Ware and a great variety of other fancy articles. Erie June 26 1852. 7

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you run rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.
RODDELL & CO
N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.
March 13, 1852. 1y44

800 GRAIN BAGS.—Just received by Express, wove without a seam, for sale at the lowest figure at
Tibbals & Hayes',
Erie June 12 1852. 5 No. 1 Brown's Block.

WHISKEY by the bbl, at 1ef per gall, and a good article at
June 5. J. G. & W. I. Mills,
No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

GOLD IN BRID.

MAY be saved by all who wear Boots and Shoes by purchasing them from Wilson & Nortop, No 2 Wright's Block State street. They are receiving hundreds of cases and are now opening the most splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes ever witnessed in Erie, of the most substantial character and the most perfect forms, adapted to all ages and conditions, from the infant in the cradle to the athletic laborer upon the railroad, manufactured expressly for their trade by the best manufacturers in the United States, and warranted; embracing every variety that human can desire or imagination conceive, and sold at prices as low as not only to astonish the "natives," but every other mind susceptible of astonishment.

India Rubbers of such abundance in quantity and variety of form and at prices so reduced as will cause abundant rejoicing on the way home, that they are has been gratified by seeing, and the people largely favored by their purchase.

Come Ladies, come Gents, come Youth, Come Children, come families and individuals, come every soul of you, and if your soles have become impaired supply yourselves with new ones suited to your bodies, and go on your way rejoicing.

The fall season is upon us and dreary winter's but just a little in the back-ground, and Boots and Shoes you must have Call early and get suited before the rush. Remember the place
Erie, Aug. 21 1852—3m15

Every family should have a copy.

A valuable book only 25 cts. per copy—Man know thyself.

DR. HUNTER'S Medical manual and hand book for the afflicted. Containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease, contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style avoiding all medical technicalities, and everything that would offend the *most delicate mind*, from the result of some twenty years successful practice, exclusively devoted to the cure of disease of a delicate or private nature. To which is added, receipts for the cure of the above diseases, and a treatise on the causes, symptoms and cure of the Fever and Ague, for 25 cents a copy; six copies $1 will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage. Address post paid, Box, 190 Post Office, or the Author 3 North Seventh street Philadelphia. Sept 4 1852 1y17.

FIFTY DOLLARS FORFEIT.—Dr. Hunter will forfeit $50 if failing to cure any case of secret disease that may come under his care no matter how long standing or afflicting. Either of the invited to his private rooms, No 3 North Seventh street, Philad'a, without fear of interruption from other patients. Strangers and others who have been unfortunate in the selection of a Physician are invited to call.

IMPOTENCY.—Through unrestrained indulgence of the passions, by excess or self-abuse, the evils are numerous. Premature imporence, involuntary seminal discharges, wasting of the organs, loss of memory, a disorder nor female society, general debility, or constitutional derangement, are sure to follow. If necessary, consult the Doctor with confidence s he offers a perfect cure.

READ AND REFLECT.—The afflicted would do well to reflect before trusting their health, happiness, and in many cases their lives, in the hands of physicians ignorant of the nature of maladies. It is certainly impossible for one man to understand all the ills the human family are subject to. Every respectable physician has his peculiar branch, in which he is more successful than his brother professors, and to that he devotes most of his time and study. Years of practice, exclusively devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the sexual organs, together with ulcers upon the body, throat, nose, or legs, pains in the head, or bones, mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, irregularities, discharges arising from youthful excesses or impurities of the blood, whereby the constitution has become enfeebled, enables the Doctor to offer speedy relief to all who may place themselves under his care.

Medicine furnished to any part of the United States.—Price five and ten dollars per package. Sept 4 1852 1y17

MUSIC.—six penny Prints and shilling Ginghams, just received, one case 9000 yards of the 6¼ c. Madder Prints, colors warranted perfectly fast, also, 1000 yards plain Ginghams at 12½ cts. per yard. June 12 1852 5 Tibbals & Hayes.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

Wanted at the Millcreek Woollen Factory.

THE subscriber having taken Mr. John Jowett into partnership in the Manufacturing Business, at his old stand in Millcreek township, where they are prepared to manufacture any quantity of wool into cloth, cassimere, blankets, flannel, &c., on shares or by the yard, as well as any other establishment in the country, and in as good cards as can be got up in Western Pennsylvania.

Carding and spinning done for 8 cents a run of their own Wool. Carding Rolls 4 cents per lb. cloth dressing done in any style that is wanted on short notice.

Carpets washed and colors retained for extra pay, or washed with soap at the owners risk.

N. B.—Persons leaving Wool at John Wing's, Eagle Village, to card, will have it taken on Saturday and returned the next, or carpets the same. CYRUS REED,
Millcreek, July 3, 1852. 3 JOHN JOWETT.

SPLENDID Gilt Portrai and Picture Frames from 8 by 10 to 20 by 36 in size, now opening at Austin's Jewelry store, opposite Brown's Hotel. Erie Aug 21

LADIES colored and Black Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Buskins, Ties and slipps, White Red Opera Ties and a great variety of childrens shoes for sale cheap at
May 1—4 SMITH JACKSON.

1 CASE prints Lawns, from 10 to 12½ cts colors warranted.
Erie May 1 1852. 31 TIBBALS & HAYES.

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on state st., where he may be found at all times ready to execute dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accomodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. June 5. 4

DURKEE'S Baking Powder by the gross or doz. for sale by
June 5 J. G. & W. I. Mills,
No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

AGENCY

FOR obtaining Bounty Lands, Pensions and Soldiers claims of every nature against the United States, at
DAVID PRESTON & CO'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,
On Jefferson Avenue 3 doors above F. & M. Bank, Detroit, Mich.

Parties in every part of the United States and in the Province of Canada, having claims against the United States for Land, Pensions, or pay of any kind will have their claims promptly and properly attended to by addressing the Subscribers, "post paid."

There are many thousand persons in the United States and very many in Canada, (who have served in the U. S. Army,) that have claims for Bounty Land. By an act of Congress, passed Sept. 28, 1850, every officer and soldier who has been in actual service in any war of the U. States (since 1790) as long as one month is entitled to 40 acres of land; 4 months service entitles them to 80 acres; 9 months to 160 acres. By an Act "approved March 22 1852" many persons have claims for land that are not entitled under Act of Sept 28, '50.

We can not (for want of space) here enumerate the different classes who have claims for Land, Pensions &c., under the different Acts which have been passed. Any person, who thinks they have a claim for land, or a claim of any nature against the U. S. for service rendered by them, or any of their relatives, (we write the facts of the case to the subscribers and you will be immediately advised, whether you have a claim or not. If you have proper forms and instructions will be sent you. No fee will be charged in any case unless the claim is established.—We charge but $5 for obtaining 160s, $1 for 80s, and $3 for 40s.

P. S.—Bounty Land Warrants are constantly bought and sold by the subscribers at the best rates, parties wishing to buy or sell will find it to their interest to advise with us. Every branch of Banking and Exchange business is done by the subscribers.
DAVID PRESTON & CO.
Aug. 14 1852 1y11 Exchange Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

LADIES Black Silk Mitts, long and short, just received at
Erie, August 14. SWEENEY'S

LADIES black, white and colored Silk Gloves also, Lisle Thread Gloves, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store August 14.

BROWN Shirtings and Sheetings, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store Aug. 14.

PEPPER, spice, nutmegs, ginger, saleratus, starch and molasses, for sale by SWENEY, of the N. Y. Cash store. Aug. 14

HENRY B. SLOAN, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

187, *Broadway, between Dey and Fulton street, New York.*

GENTLEMEN'S Fashionable Furnishing Goods of the latest styles constantly on hand. Naval, Military, Yachting and Children's Clothing made to order with neatness and despatch.

BLEACHED Sheetings and shirtings—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4, bleached sheetings, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard.
Erie June 12 1852. 5 Tibbals & Hayes.

$500 CHALLENGE.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. We take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children, and that *every person* will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifice. Well it is to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable; all you have to do is to administer something to change all to one thing to another. Bad Breath, pain in the stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardiness and fullness of the Belly, Dry Cough, slow Fever, Pulse irregular—remember that all these denote WORMS.

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender infant with described beneficial effect, where *Bowel Complaints and Diarrhœa* have made them weak and debilitated the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an infallible remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

THE TAPE WORM!

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infests the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length becoming so coiled and fastened in the Intestines and Stomach effecting the health so sadly as to cause DEATH. Many, many, that have been afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is *Tape Worm* that is eating them to an early grave. In order to destroy the Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 to 8 ozs of my Liver Pills so as to remove all obstructions that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of 2 ozs every other morning after the effects of the above directions followed have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of *Tape Worm*.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filtere to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action of the Liver effects the other important parts of the system, and results variously, in Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate the wrong action of the Liver. These Pills being composed of roots and plants furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely 1st, an EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus membrane, or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2nd an ALTERATIVE, which changes in some unexplicable and inexplicable manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd, a tonic, *which gives tone and strength to the nerv ous system*, restoring health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or *partial*, they have been *found of inestimable benefit*, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularity, as headache, giddiness, *dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.*

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, all others being base imitation.

☞ Agents wishing new supplies, and store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia Pa.

Sold by all Merchants and Druggists in the U. S. Agents.—Carter & Brother, Erie, Wholesale and Retail Agents.—Forker, Mercer;

OILS, TALLOW, GREASE, AND OHIO MINERAL PAINT.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil, Price 75 cts. per gallon.
2500 gallons Do do
in casks of various sizes, do do do do
200 Barrels boiled paint oil, do 55 do do
5000 Gallons do do do
in casks of various sizes, do do do do
350 Barrels Tanners oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.
1500 Gallons in casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.
50 Tons tallow grease, for heavy gearings, and coarse Machinery, in barrels or casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cts. per pound.
150 Tons Ohio mineral paint, in barrels at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

☞ I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns."

B. F. POND,
56 *Water Street, (under the Pearl st. House.)*
New York, June 19 1-52. 4m6 *NEW YORK*

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA

THE subscriber having leased the Store No 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lester, Sennett & Chester, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade to this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him, with their patronage, Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York.

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale**, & all confine himself to selling by the Package, & he can be sustained *in so doing*. He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his stock, viz:

New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do Porto Rico, Maracaibo & Cuba Molasses, S. H. Syrup, in bbl or half bbl; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's loose chewing, and papers, also loose and assorted size pap Smoking; Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Figs, Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in lb. and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half and quarter kegs, Shot, Lead; Rope of different kinds; No. 1 Pale, Lard, Extra, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and Whale Oil; Sperm, Linseed and Olive do.; Mackerel, No's 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls., Codfish, Herring and White fish; Paints and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey; Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champagn Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept 20.—19. J. M. SMITH.

WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS. Groceries, Pickles, Pickeled Oysters, Lobsters, Foreign Fruit and Nuts. J G & W. F MILLS, No. 3 William's Block, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa., have just opened a New Establishment, where they are prepared to sell all Articles in their line at the Lowest Prices, at Wholesale and Retail. The Stock Consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

Wines,	Oranges,	Preserved Fruits,	Macaroninin,
Liquors,	Lemons,	Vermicelly	Sardines,
Cigars,	Figs,	Plain Pickles,	Anchovies,
Porter,	Raisins,	Mix'd Pickles,	Catsups,
Ale,	Nuts,	Pickled Oysters,	Currants,
Cider,	Cognac,	Pickled Lobsters,	De Orgeat,
Cordials,	Pimento,	Pickled Tripe, Onions,	Ex Absinthe,

WHISKEY, BY THE BARREL.

ALSO—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobiacco, Rice, Ground Spices, Confectionary by the Box, Soda Biscuit, Crackers by the Barrel, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We import our own Cigars, and can sell better qua lity of Cigars at the same prices than any house in the city. Pure and Genuine Wines, Liquors of every description constantly on hand, for Sale Wholesale at low Rates. Also—Bottled Wines and Liquors for Medicinal or other purposes on hand in the Dozen or Single bottle which are pure.

AGENCY FOR BUFFALO ALE.—Mollers and Gilman & Barton's Ale, for sale by the Barrel, at Buffalo Prices, adding transportation. Also—receiving in their season oysters in Shell, Keg and Can, from C. Mills & Co., of New York, for Sale Wholesale at Low Prices.

J. G. MILLS, New York. } W. F. MILLS, Buffalo.
A. C. JACKSON, Agent, Erie, Pa.

N. B. Hotels, Steam Boats, private Families and Dealers generally supplied with all articles in our line at Buffalo prices.—ORDERS from City and Surrounding country respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves that all goods shall be as recommended.

Erie, May 22, 1852. 2

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 30th day of July, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections, it is enjoined and required on the sheriff of each county within this Commonwealth, at the general election to give public notice of such election to be held and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, in pursuance whereof, I, P. E. BURTON, High Sheriff of the county of Erie, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Erie county, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the second Tuesday of October next, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of the city of Erie to meet at the Court House in Erie.

The electors of Millcreek township to meet at the house now occupied by F. Eichenlaub, in Edge Village.

The electors of Harborcreek township to meet at the school house near Walter Greenwood's.

The electors of North East township and borough, to meet in the south room of the school house near the public square, in the borough of North East.

The electors of Greenfield township to meet at the school house near L. Eaton's.

The electors of Venango township to meet at the school house in the village of Lowville.

The electors of Wattsburgh borough to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Amity township to meet at the school house near Shaffey's.

The electors of Wayne township to meet at the house of Elijah Carter.

The electors of the borough of Waterford to meet at the house of John Curtis.

The electors of Waterford township to meet at the house of P. E. Judson, in the borough of Waterford.

The electors of the Fourth township to meet at school house No 2.

The electors of Washington township to meet at the house now occupied by A. Robinson, in the borough of Lernbore.

The electors of the borough of Edinboro to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house of Thadeus Mills, Jr.

The electors of M'Kean township to meet at the house of Jonathan Buffington.

The electors of Greene township to meet at the school house near Wm. Ianard's, on the Lake Pleasant Road.

The electors of Concord township to meet at the house of Simeon Stewart.

The electors of Fairview township to meet at the school house in the village of Fairview.

The electors of Girard township to meet at the public school house in the borough of Girard.

The electors of the South of Girard to meet at the school house in the East Village of Girard.

The electors of Conneautville township, to meet at the house of A. Dorn, in Conneautville.

The electors of Conneaut township to meet at the school house near E. Sutliff's.

The electors of Springfield township to meet at the school house near John Scott's.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house at Union Mills.

At which time and place the qualified electors aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One person for Canal Commissioner.
One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
One person (in conjunction with Crawford county) for member of Congress.
One person (in conjunction with Crawford county) for member of the State Senate.
Two persons for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.
One person for the office of Sheriff.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for County Auditor.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for Director of the Poor.
Two persons for Trustees of Erie Academy for the ensuing year.
Two persons for Trustees of Waterford Academy by the inhabitants of the Waterford line.

I also further give notice and so said act I am directed, "that every person exercising powers or magistracy, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, who shall be a commissioner, officer or other person employed in any office or appointment of profit or trust under the legislature, executive or judicial department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporate district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or any commissioner of any incorporated District, is by law incapacitated to hold or exercise at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then voted for."

And by the fifth section of an act of the General Assembly, passed the 10th day of April, 1851, it is provided, "that the 14th section of an act passed the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled an act, relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be so construed as to prevent any such officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any General or special election in this commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions of the first section of the said act, "every general or special election shall be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 in the forenoon; and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 24th section of the act first, aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the court house in the city of Erie, on the third day after the day of election, being the present day on Friday of the 5th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges; also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, in the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

By an act passed the 6th day of February, 1852, the act entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in the counties of Adams, Erie," &c, approved the 27th day of February, 1839, authorizing the electors to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one slip or ticket, to repealed so far as relates to the county of Erie.

Given under my hand at Erie, this 6th day of September, A D. 1852, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-seventh. Erie, Sept. 16 3t9. PETER E. BURTON, Sheriff.

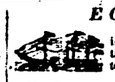
Groceries! Groceries!!

SIEGEL & KELSEY have opened at No. 1 Wright's Block a very extensive assortment of Groceries of every kind and quality and are determined to sell them at their present low prices, there no longer exists any necessity for country Merchants or others to go to the eastern cities for their supplies, for they can purchase of them at such low prices as will enable them to save the time and money they would necessarily expend going to New York and back, say nothing of the saving in transportation which is of itself as small profit. We hope in order to let the truth of the above you will call and examine our goods and prices. Just don't get into the wrong house recollect the name and number, Siegel & Kelsey, No. 4 Wright's Block State street Erie Pa.

P. S We have the sole agency for the sale of Smith & Blanchard's U. S. Eagle self operating Soap. One of the most useful inventions of the age. It has never been equaled and cannot be excelled. It is warranted to *be* just what it is recommended—Washes as well in Salt and Hard water as in soft. 7

A LARGE assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves, just received at MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 15th, 1852. on Park Row

ECKFORD LINE.



THIS Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, etc., from and to New York, and the Western States.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Mk. Packages **ECKFORD LINE**, Ship Daily by the
"OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"
Consisting Ship.

Eckford Express.

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize, daily, from New York to the Western and Southern States, with the greatest dispatch.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages, **ECKFORD EXPRESS**, Ship by
"PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS." Foot Courtlandt Street.

Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No. 147 Broad street, upstairs.

HUGH ALLEN, } 127 Broad st. New York.
C. R. WILLIAMS, }
MAXWELL & PATTEN, } Buffalo.
JOHN ALLEN, }

Consignees at Lake Erie Ports.

Jno Hearn, & Co., Erie, Pa.	J H Hall, Conneaut, O
M. Watrous, Ashtabula, O.	D Knight & Co., Fairport "
Eddy & Holladay, Cleveland, "	Walker & Co., Milan "
E F. Osborn, Sandusky, "	A. Goddard, Toledo "
D. B. Miller, & Co., Monroe, M	Bridge & Lewis, Detroit, M.

April 17. 1852—49.

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO.

1852. 1852.

THE New and splendid upper cabin STEAMER GLOBE, AMOS PRATT Master.

LEAVES ERIE at 6 o'clock A. M.	LEAVES CHICAGO at 6 o'clock P. M.
Thursday June 17	Wednesday June 23
Thursday July 1	Wednesday July 6
Thursday July 15	Wednesday July 22
Thursday July 29	Wednesday Aug 5
Thursday Aug 12	Wednesday Aug 19
Thursday Aug 26	Wednesday Sept 2
Thursday Sept 9	Wednesday Sept 16
Thursday Sept 23	Wednesday Sept 30
Thursday Oct 7	Wednesday Oct 14
Thursday Oct 21	Wednesday Oct 28
Thursday Nov 4	Wednesday Nov 10

J. HEARN & CO. Public Dock. } Agents.
JOHN KEENAN Erie. }

June 12 1-52. 6

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Rail Road Line.

BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.
G. J. MORTON, Agt.
Public Dock, Erie, Pa.
49

1852 1852

CHICAGO and Intermediate Ports. the splendid upper cabin steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, L. B. Gouldsmith commander, will leave Erie as follows:

Tuesday,	April 13	6 o'clock A. M.
"	" 27	"
"	May 11	"
"	" 25	"
"	June 8	"
"	" 22	"
"	July 6	"
"	" 20	"
"	August 3	"
"	" 17	"
"	" 31	"
"	September 14	"
"	" 28	"
"	October 12	"
"	" 26	"
"	November 9	"

GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent, Public Dock Erie Pa.
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.
Erie, May 6, 1852 3m31.

1852 1852

THE Splendid Upper Cabin Steamers MICHIGAN and JULIA E. MORTON, will ply regularly between Buffalo, Erie and Green Bay, during the season. For further particulars apply to J. HEARN & CO., or G. J. MORTON, Erie, Pa.
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.
April 17, 1852—49.

1852. BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND. 1852.

TWO Trips per week. Touching at Dunkirk, Connaught, Ashtabula, and Fairport. The splendid upper Cabin steamer DIAMOND, Captain John G. Hunt, will run regularly during the season of 1852, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at above ports each way, as follows:

Leaves Erie every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Touching at Connaught, Ashtabula, and Fairport.

Leaves Erie every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 A. M., touching at Barcelona and Dunkirk.

For freight or passage apply to J. Hearn & Co., or John Keenan, Erie.
GEO B WALBRIDGE & CO., Proprietors,
Foot of Washington street, Buffalo.
TUDY & HALLIDAY, Agents, Cleveland.
Erie, May 22, 1852 2

1852 1852

FOR CHICAGO.

Touching at Detroit, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Milwaukie, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan.

THE staunch & fast Propeller TROY, D. P. Dobbins, Captain, will leave Erie for the above Ports during the balance of the season, as follows:

Thursday, July 15,	9 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 28,	9, A. M.
Tuesday August 3,	do	Saturday Oct. 16,	do
Saturday " 21,	do	Thursday Nov. 4,	do
Thursday Sept. 6,	do	Tuesday " 23,	do

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
G. J. MORTON, Public Dock.
Erie June 26 1852. 7

PEOPLE'S LINE

1852.

Saf, Pleasant and Expeditious Route to New York.

New Passage and Freight Arrangement to and from New York, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Passengers will be taken from Buffalo by the Express of other trains of Cars to Albany, and from Albany to New York, by the splendid and low pressure steamers of the People's Line, all of which are replete with every comfort and convenience.

Steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Com. W. H. Peck, and HENDRIK HUDSON, Com. A. P. St. John, leaving Albany daily on the arrival of the Express Train in the evening, and arriving in New York, at Cortlandt street Wharf, at 6 o'clock next morning. Leaving New York at 6 P. M. connecting with Morning Express Train at Albany.

Steamers ORISKANY, Capt. Hoyt, and RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. Moore, leave Albany daily at 6 P. M., on arrival of the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, arriving in New York, at Robinson street Wharf, at 5 o'clock next morning. Leave New York at 6 P. M., connecting with the Evening Express Train at Albany.

Passengers can be ticketed and their baggage checked to and from New York.

Freight can be contracted for at all the stations on the line of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and from New York at the People's Line Office on their Wharf at foot of Robinson street, New York.

Prices: Freight from New York to Buffalo, on first class, 65 cents; 2d class 54 cents; 3d class 51 cents; 4th class 37 cents.—And from Buffalo to New York on 1st class 37 cents; 2d class 30 cents; 3d class 27 cents; and 4th class 20 cents.

I. NEWTON, Agent, New York.
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent, Erie.
New York, April, 1852.

The splendid Steamers ALIDA and REINDEER, will run as a Day Line, leaving foot of Hamilton street, Albany, at 7 A. M. on days that Buffalo Night Express, and New York, from Murray street Wharf, at 7 A. M. connecting with Afternoon Express. Through in 24 hours, making the usual landings at way places. 6m.

PRINTS at whole sale or retail, cheaper than the cheapest by
May 29.—3 SMITH JACKSON.

NEW CONCERN!! BRASS FOUNDRY!!!

WEST SIDE OF STATE STREET ERIE, PA.

H. JAREKI, would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened his new Brass Foundry, and is prepared to execute all orders for work in his line with promptness and despatch

His occupation embraces the manufacture and repairing of brass work on Steam and Fire engines, Carriage and Harness Mountings, Hub bands for Carriages and Buggies, Beer Pumps and Soda Fountains, repairing Engines, Surveying and Mathematical Instruments, fitting Keys and the manufacture of Duplicates for all kinds of machinery, together with almost every variety of work in the soldier metals, such as gilding & plating. He also manufactures German silver, Copper, Bell metal, Box metal Block tin, &c., &c.

Cash paid for every kind of old metal, Iron excepted.
Erie May 8 1852. 6m32

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Park Row, a few doors West of the
REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to study and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a rep; esent permanent Gallery in the U. States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by a superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be excelled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age. Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade of properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H SHERMAN

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 18

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Dunkirk, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1 may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes. Cliff pins and bracelets Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and steel fob and guard chains, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers at the east to furnish a supply every week fresh from the mint, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other Hardwares.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, bass viols, guitars, violins, banjoes, tambourines, clarionets, flutes, flageolets, fifes, accordeons, &c., solar and camphene lamps, and argondois, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver table and teaspoons, sugar and cash scoops, butter knives.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of Penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor strops, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANNIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes, Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel bag, and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, drawers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visiters at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P M., free gratis, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.
Erie, Sept. 6.—17

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. DAVIS & CO., would inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have commenced business on the Diamond, 4 doors west of William's Broker's Office, where all kinds of MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, will be attended to with care. From a long experience in the business Mrs D. feels confident she shall be able to conduct the business in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with a call. A new supply of Millinery will be opened the first week in June. Straws bleached and repaired on the most reasonable terms.
May 22, 2

CHAIN, Wall and Cistern Pumps, all sizes and prices at MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 15th, 1852. on Park Row.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

IRISH ground flour on hand at my distillery, which I will deliver on *short Notice*, any where within the city limits, at as low prices as any other establishment.—*Flour Barrelled* to give satisfaction. H. B. HAVERSTICK,
May 22.—6 2

TEAS, 20 Chests of all grades of Teas varying from 8 to 64 shillings per lb., also 30 Caddies Tea 6 lbs. each, very nice put up, expressly for families, for sale by
May 29.—6 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

EMBROIDERED Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, an extensive variety for sale cheap at
May 22. JACKSON'S.

WHITE Blue and Pink Tarletons, embroidered Mulls Jaconet, Muslins, Book and Bishop Lawn, Swiss Mulls, and a good assortment of Drapery Muslin for sale cheap at
Erie May 22. SMITH JACKSON.

BLACK French Broadcloths, Green and Blue Broadcloth, Black doe skin Cassimeres of every quality and style at
May 29.—3 JACKSONS.

VESTINGS, Plain and figured silk and satin, Bull, cassimeres, Farmers satin, plain and figured, White, Bud, and figured Mersailes Vesting at the cheap store of
May 22.—3 SMITH JACKSON.

LADIES' Hose, White, Brown, Colored and mixed Cotton, White and Black Silk, an assortment of Misses and Children's Hose at
JACKSONS.
May 29 —2

COTTON YARN, from No. 3 to 21, in any quantity; also, colored Carpet Warp, white do, Wicking, Batting, Wadding etc. June 12 1852. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

New Spring Goods.

No. 1 Wright's Block, State Street.

NOW opening at the above old stand, one of the richest, most complete and brilliant stocks of Goods ever brought to this market, among which are

Barage de Lines of new and rich design, at various prices.
De Laines, Black and colored all wool—Gold Medal, Manchester, and Scotch de Danes—at low prices.
Silks and Satins in great variety, and unusually Cheap.
Barages and Lawns, a general assortment of very rich Goods.
Poplins of all colors, figured, striped, and plain.
Ginghams and Prints, in great variety, embracing the most popular makes.
Shawls—Thibet, Silk, Broche, Cashmere and Thibet Shawls.
Ribbons—Bonnet Ribbons, Sash, Manton, &c., &c.
Bonnets—The Spring styles of Bonnets, directly from the manufacturer in large quantities and very cheap.
Cloths and Cassimeres—a large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, of French and American make

☞ As we have in our employ the best of workmen, gentlemen can be furnished with a suit of Cloths a little cheaper at our establishment than at any other in the city, and fits warranted.
Erie, April 17, 1852. 49

Ready-Made Clothing!

Also for Boys' and Mens' wear, is also very extensive and is worthy of the attention of those desiring

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY.

Groceries of all kinds, not forgetting Spices the best imported Cigars to be had here for the money, can be found cheap at No 4, Wright's Block,—don't mistake the number.
Erie, April 10, 1852. 49 J. ROSENZWEIG & CO.

HURRAH FOR THE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

Bill.—Why, John what do you halloo for?

John.—O! if I should tell you all about it you would halloo worse than I did.

Bill.—Then tell me quick.

John.—Why, I was at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store, No. 7, Reed House, and such a sight, and such a selling, and such a crowd you never saw before. He sells Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store this side of New York.

Bill.—Well, what has he got?

John.—He has all kinds of Coats you can imagine, from a fine black Dress Coat, down to a Duck Coat; and in Vests he can't be beat. He has Satin Vests of all kinds, and has Velvet and Cloth Vests also, the best and prettiest you ever saw;—and he has the greatest assortment of Pants in Erie, and he has them cloudy P'ants, that how style just come out this Spring, and what else do you think he has? Why, a whole lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a man can go and get his measure taken for a whole suit for little or nothing.

Bill.—You have told me so much that I am bound to go there and buy.

John.—Now, hold on, I have not told you all yet. He has the best assortment of Collars, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Travelling Bags and Umbrellas I ever saw.

Bill.—Now, I have but thirty-five dollars with me, but I will go and buy that much at any rate before he sells it all.

John.—I bought a little, only forty five dollars worth and I can hardly carry them alone; but I am going home now, to get some more money and tell all the neighbors about, for I know it is to their advantage, and you must know that most of the storekeepers keep the New York made Clothing, but he has the Cutter in the store and every thing goes by rule.

Bill.—Now, I know that they don't half sew goods in N. York.

John.—And another thing he sells only for cash, and I like it first rate, because it is always best to pay for what you get. Now, I tell what his Motto is, a good one too—"Quick Sales and Small Profits." Well good bye to you, but don't forget it is No. 1, Reed House, North side of the Diamond.
Erie, April 17, 1852. 49

FLOUR, Salt, Fish, Pork, Hams, Oats, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes constantly on hand and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.
May 22, 1852. W. F. RINDERNECHT. 2

CALIFORNIA STORE.

G. LOOMIS has removed to No. 1, Brown's Block, Cranberry street, where he is opening a new and large stock of the most rich and splendid assortments of Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware that was ever offered in this city, embracing a great variety of Watches of different Escapements, both gold and silver, and the latest style of Chains, Rings, and Keys to match together with the most fashionable Jewelry, consisting of fine gold diamond, ruby, pearl and topaz finger Rings, ruby and pearl Breastpins and Earpendants, Bracelets, &c., also, Gold Lockets, gold and silver Pencils, gold Pens, dessert and tea spoons, Sugar Tongs and Scoops, Napkin Rings and Portmonaies; an assortment of rich Plated Ware, Urns, Tea Setts, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Candlesticks, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods, both useful and ornamental. Clocks of all descriptions from $1 25 to $30, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest and a little cheaper for ready pay. The attention of the former customers of G. Loomis and the public generally is invited to this notice. June 5. 2

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

BARNUM AND JENNY LIND CHAIRS.

Just Arrived direct from the City of New York.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of chairs, consisting of every variety and style, and of the latest fashions, constructed by the most celebrated Eastern manufacturers, which the subscriber is now prepared to sell at Greater Bargains than were ever offered to this community before. Determined not to be outdone, he is now prepared to compete with all competition, and offers inducements that cannot be found in any other establishment in the city, and in addition to the stock of chairs on hand, he has a large assortment of his own manufacture, embracing setees of all sizes, tables, stands, children's rocking chairs, and in fact every thing in the chair line.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity are invited to call and examine, where they will find greater bargains, more beautiful work and a larger assortment at the *Old Stand* than can be found in any other establishment in this city. Call and examine and see and believe that the old stand is the place for great bargains. J. W. AYRES.

Northeast corner of State and Eighth Streets.

N B.—All kinds of Repairing done punctually and on the most reasonable terms. Erie June 12 1852. 5.

B. T. HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
199 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.

M. H. having opened a Spacious Establishment for the Manufacturing and Furnishing Department, at the above store, it is his determination to pay strict attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of MATERIALS used.

MR. C. W. FOLTZ

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders at gentleman wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. 13.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Cheap Books and Stationery!!

DURLIN & SLOAN.

NO. 9 Brown's Hotel, north st. Erie, have on hand, and are constantly adding thereto the most extensive and the cheapest assortment of *Books and Stationery* ever offered in this market—embracing History, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Travels, Science, Classical and Blank Books, English, French, and American, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c. &c.—The following are a few of our prices by which the public can judge somewhat of the rest of the stock, viz:

Quarto Bibles, from	$1,75 to	$ 6,00
Pocket "	50 "	12,00
Blank Books, Cap H. B. per qr.	15 "	37
" " " F. B. " "	25 "	63
Steel Pens, per gross	62 "	1,00
Envelopes " 1000	1,25 "	2,25
Playing Cards per doz	75 "	6,00
Composition Ink, the best in market, per doz.		38

And every thing else in proportion. Call and examine quality and prices, and we are confident we shall be able to satisfy you that No. 9, is the place to get cheap.

☞ Any quantity of Rags wanted in exchange for Books, at 3 cents per pound.

☞ A liberal reduction from these and corresponding prices, made to those who buy to sell again.

N. B. A good canvasser wanted to solicit subscribers for two popular works, at which good wages can be made, as each book sold yields a profit of from 75 cents to $1.
Erie, July 17 1852 18

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next general meeting, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank to be located in the City of Erie, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

James C. Marshall	Smith Jackson
Henry Cadwell	John C. Beebe
L. H. Fullerton	George Kelloog
J. H. Williams	Guy Loomis
C. M Tibbals	Presley Arbuckle
H. L. Brown	Thos Moorhead, Jr.
James Lytle	W. A. Brown.

July 3 1852 6

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats for $1,50

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.
Erie November 8, 1851. 46

McCLANATHAN & LOCKWOOD'S.

Daily Forwarding and Commission Line from Erie to New York.

MERCHANTS and Farmers wishing to send Produce to New York, including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc. will find it to their interest to ship by this line. N. S. Reave, salesman for Orange county N. Y. will devote his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of produce entrusted to the care of the establishment, and will make quicker returns than any other House in the city.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie,
R. S. BRAWLEY, North East,
Agents.

Erie June 12 1852. 6

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE discovery of the above preparation has established a new era in the history of the healing art; it is, in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have heretofore resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

Female Complaints,

and comprises all the derangements to which females are liable in their organization. Among these are Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the Womb, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hæmorrhage, or "flooding;" Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chlorosis; Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation, &c., &c., With all their accompanying evils, (cancer excepted,) of whatever duration and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly remedied by this preparation.

The claims of this Medicine to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the Medical faculty in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given letters of commendation, (see pamphlets,) subscribing all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a cure for the above evils, (cancer excepted,) of whatever duration and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly remedied by this preparation.

Pamphlets containing much useful information touching the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from Ladies of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority in the pamphlet, to all which the attention of Ladies and Practitioners is respectfully invited, can be had gratis at the store of CARTER & BROTHER,
Druggists.

REFERENCES.—P. B. Peckham, M D, Utica N. Y. D. D. Pierson, M D, Canandaigua, N. Y. M. H. Mills, M D, Rochester, N Y. D. Y Foote, M D, Syracuse, N Y Prof. Dunbar, M D, Baltimore, Md. J C Orrick, M D, Baltimore, Md W. W. Reese, M D, City of N Y. W. Prescott, M D, Concord, N H. Central Depot, 304 Broadway New York July 17 '52-6m13

TO BUILDERS.—A quantity of Hemlock Joist and Scantling, for sale at the store of June 12 '52 5. BARNETT & CO.

CASTLE'S.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Gaiters of various styles at the store of June 12 1852. 5 BARNETT & CO.

POPLINS and Barregde De Laines at
June 12 1852. 5 G. SELDEN & SON.

BIG Sheetings Shirtings, Cotton Batting cotton yarn and carpet warp at June 12 1852. 5 G. SELDEN & SON.

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